THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

September 14, 1940

Conspiracy of Silence Over Indo-China

An Editorial

S'hai Real Estate Prospects

BY JOHN AHLERS

Guerrilla Doings in Shansi

The Warship-Naval Base Deal

AN EDITORIAL

Nazi Bombers Bring Death and Havoc to London; King Carol Abdicates

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

AMERICAN POLICY

To the Editor:

Shouting from the roof-tops to support the European Democracies against the Totalitarian States, the United States of America finds to her surprise that one of the democracies, France, has discarded her constitution and become a totalitarian state, breaking away from her former ally, England.

Since the commencement of the European conflict, the United States, while preserving a semblance of legal neutrality, has continuously broken her neutral pledges in supporting England against Germany and Italy. In spite of such support, however, the democracies have not been able to withstand Germany's might, and the last stronghold of this so-called democracy in Europe, England, is now besieged and in imminent danger of falling before the expected German invasion. America's support of these fallen nations, therefore, may well turn out to be a boomerang, as it is only natural that victorious Germany and Italy will remember America's discriminatory actions against them.

The United States have always championed the Monroe Doctrine principles and only recently President Roosevelt advocated the establishment of a "Monroe Doctrine" for each continent of the world. But in this case, words belie American actions. Instead of confining herself to the Western Hemisphere, America has not minded her own business, but has persistently meddled in European and Asiatic Affairs—in fact, she seems to have adopted the role of World Policeman No. 1.

It is perhaps too late to give any advice to Washington's hot-heads, but it is not amiss to sound a note of warning to the American people: The present policy of the Roosevelt Administration is definitely heading the United States towards a serious conflict. When that eventuality takes place, the United States will find herself placed in a most difficult predicament, in spite of her vast wealth and man-power. She will in all probability have to face a prospective foe or foes across the Atlantic, and through her persistent anti-Japanese policy she is also faced with a possible enemy in the Pacific. This prospect is not at all favorable to the United States, especially in her present state of unpreparedness. Strict neutrality and a realization that the old order of things in both Asia and Europe must give way to a New Order will pave the way for a settlement of many world problems, but non-adherence to such a policy will lead the United States to disaster.

L. K. KENTWELL,
Editor, "Voice of New China."
Nanking, Sept. 5, 1940.

Editor's Note: The Voice of New China is a Japanese-controlled publication issued in Nanking. The editor was previously a British subject, but owing to difficulties with the British court authorities here, he changed his nationality to Chinese. He came to Shanghai shortly after the Japanese invasion and started his paper, allegedly with Italian and German support. Later he moved to Nanking and now receives Japanese support. Kentwell's paper always has been anti-British, but recently —since the Tientsin and Burma road deals—he has switched his animosities toward the United States. Kentwell's magazine is bilingual and he is of mixed blood.

THE CUSTOMS COLLEGE

To the Editor:

I beg to offer you a "scoop" on all Shanghai newspapers. The Customs College, situated at No. 12 Rue Alfred Magy, French Concession, has been forcibly occupied by the underlings of the Nanking regime. Dean Ernest K. Moy, popular among foreign circles and one-time newspaperman, refused to join the puppets and was succeeded by an overseas Chinese, Wang by name.

The new President is Chang Su-ming, formerly Dean of College of Commerce of Ta Hsia University and now holder of the imposing title of "Director-general of Customs." Chief of the Business Department is Ho Su-chow, heretofore faculty member of the Customs College and University of Shanghai. Efforts to induce the undergraduates of the Marine School to come into the fold failed pitiably, as they rejected flatly such request and proceeded to Hong Kong to complete their course.

In the meantime, Ho is devoting himself to enlisting new cadets, but in response to his appeal for large numbers of students, until the time of writing only twenty-one candidates—11 for the Indoor Class, two for the Advanced Class and the rest for the Marine School—put up their names for the entrance examination. Consequently, the examination was postponed, allegedly "at the request of the candidates." A friend of mine who did not know anything about the internal situation of the College, went to get his name registered and, scared by the changed appearance, withdrew immediately.

No doubt such an illegal institution can never be recognized by the National Government, and the cadets, even if they did not scruple to lick the boots of the traitors, have but slender hopes of admission to the Chinese Maritime Customs after graduation. Suppose they were

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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admitted, they will assuredly be expelled on the day of reckoning, with the unenviable prospect of punishment for what wrong they might have done the nation in accordance with the law.

HSIU SHU-CHENG.

Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1940.

BURMA ROAD CLOSURE

To the Editor:

It is to be deeply regretted that Great Britain has once more capitulated, unlawfully if not unmorally, to the aggressive Japanese in bringing about the closure of the Burma road since last July. Naturally, this illegal deed of Great Britain has aroused general resentment of all the people in the world who maintain a sense of righteousness and justification, not even excluded those farsighted people of her own country.

We confess that everyone is to understand the present situation, the most serious situation ever encountered by the British people during the past ten centuries; but let us ask what does her present fateful trouble result from? Is it not particularly for her traditional policy of "steadiness" which led her to have wrongly done in many cases in dealing with her opponent regarding Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria....Problems? We should say that Britain began to choose to feed herself when she had already been on the verge of starvation. How late already!

Every true friend of the English people would regret at the fact that through her mismanagements of the past, Britain has been losing her international dignity and the sympathy of many nations. I venture to ask, who, with Germany and Italy not mentioned, is today a close friend of the British Empire? Most likely the Americans they might give, but by no means the Japanese, the French and the Russian. However, I still dare not say that the public opinion of the Americans is in favor of what Britain has done in cases in which she showed her weakness and inability.

We, sincere friends of the British people, earnestly hope that they will not miss the last moment to correct their attitude toward the oriental aggressor, and grasp their hands strongly with us who have the same goal with them of attaining honorary peace of the world. Besides all above, I, representing every worthy Chinese, should like to tell each friendly English people that no body today can make us cease our holy war of resistance, until the last one bullet finishes from our hand.

L. C. LEE

Kwangtung, Aug. 16, 1940.

INTERESTING

To the Editor:

I have read with great interest some of the articles in your paper, but particularly was I attracted by the very nice Texaco "ad" on Page 134. I commend you for your publication which is quite interesting to me, even at this great distance. Best wishes for your continued success.

H. W. D.

New York, July 26, 1940.

CIRCUMSPECTION

To the Editor:

I have been waiting for an opportunity to send you a line, just to express in veiled terms—and not too veiled—my regards and good wishes for **The China Weekly Review.** But I am aware that we must not jeopardize our position by discussing local conditions in letters which.....

H. L.

Somewhere in Kiangsu,
Sept. 4, 1940.

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AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

September 11, 1940

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	13½
Amer Waterworks	8¾
Anaconda Copper	21⅛
Bethlehem Steel	78
Chrysler	75½
Elec. Bond & Sh.	51½
Gen. Motors	46½
Goodyear T. & R.	15⅝
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	25
Lockheed Aircraft	27
Mont. Ward	40
N. Y. Central	13¾
Texas Corp	36
U. S. Steel	54⅝

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Oct.	9.31/31
New York Rubber, Dec.	18.97B/9.08A
New York Hides, Dec.	9.64B/68A
Chicago Wheat, Dec.	76⅝/76⅞
Chicago Corn, Dec.	57⅞/57½
New York Sugar, No. 4, Dec.	0.71B/71½A

B—Bid. A—Asked

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CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE VEILS SECRET INDO-CHINA PARLEYS

A thick veil of official secrecy shrouds Japanese-French dickerings over France's Far Eastern colony of Indo-China. Ten days ago it was reported that Japan had presented an ultimatum to the administration of the colony and that this had been rejected. This was closely followed by reports, based on rumor, that Japan was preparing to land troops in the French territory. The official attitude to these reports—in Tokyo, Hanoi and Vichy—was one of equivocation and evasion.

On Friday, Sept. 6, a *United Press* dispatch from Manila, quoting alleged reports from Hanoi, declared that the Japanese Military Mission in Indo-China, headed by Major-Gen. Issaku Nishihara, had signed an agreement with the French colonial authorities whereby Japan would be permitted to transport troops through the colony. And *Reuter* reported from Chungking that the agreement provided for the landing of 12,000 Japanese troops at three points in the French colony for an attack on China's Yunnan Province. These reports produced more equivocation and evasion in Tokyo, Hanoi and Vichy.

At the beginning of this week, the New York *Times* reported that Japan had made six demands regarding French Indo-China—for the establishment of air bases at Haiphong and other points; the right of Japanese military and civil planes to fly over Indo-China territory; Japanese control of all incoming and outgoing shipping at Indo-China ports; stoppage by the French of new military defense works in the colony; the right to move Japanese troops through Indo-China should Chinese troops appear near the border of the French colony; full support by the French colonial administration of Japanese trade development enterprises in the colony.

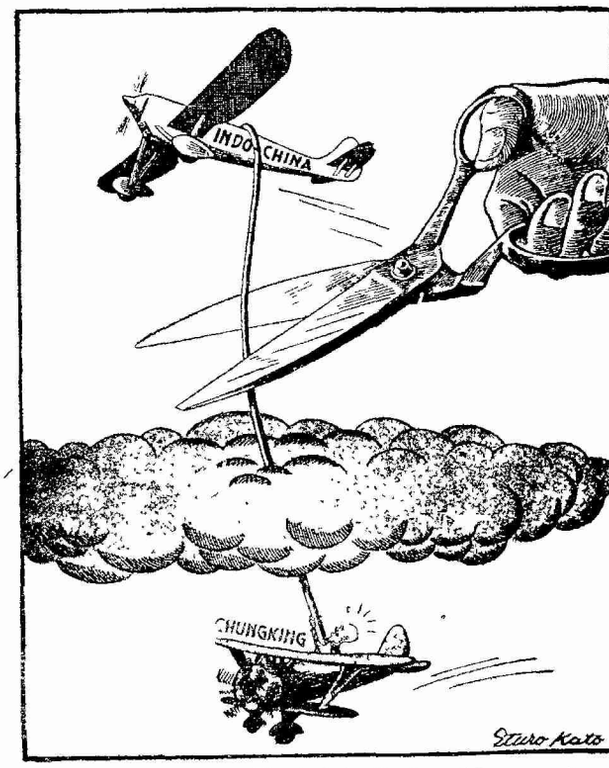
A sample of Japanese evasiveness was furnished in Tokyo on Sept. 9 by Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesmen, when questioned on these reported demands by foreign press correspondents. Said he: "We do not think that the alleged demands are correct"—as if the Foreign Office wouldn't know precisely what the demands were if they had indeed been presented! The only information that Mr. Suma would vouchsafe was that Major-Gen. Nishihara was authorized to work out an arrangement with the French colonial authorities and that negotiations were in progress.

The Petain Government at Vichy shed a little light on the situation via a *Havas* report the same day. This report said that there had been several contradictory and inaccurate reports regarding Franco-Japanese negotiations in Indo-China and that *Havas* had been placed in a position to clarify the situation. We now quote the rest of this dispatch in full, as follows:

"Upon conclusion of the Franco-German and Franco-Italian armistice agreements, continuation of the war between the Axis and Great Britain could not but have its effects in the Far East. Repercussions were soon felt as Britain withdrew her garrisons in Tientsin and Shanghai, and launched friendly conversations with the Japanese Government. In the United States, meanwhile, State Secretary Cordell Hull made a declaration stating that the U. S. wishes to see no further changes in the territorial *status quo* in the Far East.

"In this situation, France began negotiations with Japan to find a basis for friendly agreement to take into account the extension of Sino-Japanese hostilities to the vicinity of the Indo-Chinese frontier, where border incidents occurred sometimes. Franco-Japanese parleys were launched at Tokyo between French Ambassador Arsene-Henry and Foreign Minister Matsuoka, and in Indo-China by Governor-General Admiral Decoux and General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese delegation there. Admiral Decoux and General Nishihara, in fact, studied at Hanoi ways and means to execute the measures studied and decided upon at Tokyo. These contacts were never broken off, and the negotiations are continuing now with both parties wishing to bring them to a happy conclusion. There is every reason to believe, *Havas* may state, that the interests of Japan may be reconciled with the interests and duties of France, to whom the armistice left the care of safeguarding her Empire."

Japan Cuts China's Life Line



East Asia Review (Japanese)

The kernel of this report with its special pleading is the admission that "measures" have been "decided upon at Tokyo." What are they? One can make a shrewd guess. If "there is every reason to believe . . . that the interests of Japan may be reconciled with the interests and duties of France," this can have but one meaning: that the French have already agreed, in principle, to stab China in the back by aiding Japan in her war of aggression. The talks proceeding in Hanoi are merely the working out of practical details. To disclose the scope of the French sell-out now, would be to forewarn China and enable her to prepare for the new Japanese thrust. The Japanese have obviously insisted upon secrecy until they are ready to strike and the French are suitably cooperating. In another day, official France was fond of using the expression "Perfidious Albion" to

describe the British. The description admirably characterizes the French in their dirty dickerings with the Tokyo imperialists.

Something else emerges from the above-quoted *Havas* dispatch—in connection with the reference to "the extension of Sino-Japanese hostilities to the vicinity of the Indo-Chinese frontier." This, apparently, is to furnish the pretext upon which the French will allow Japan the use of their Indo-China territory for attack upon China. Late last week, Japanese-inspired reports charged that Chinese troops had crossed the Indo-China frontier on Sept. 5 and clashed with a French military unit, although it is well-known that Chinese forces are some distance from the frontier line. Chungking correctly characterized the story as a "canard," and the Chinese military spokesman in China's capital had a succinct comment to offer. Said he: "The Japanese are now spreading rumors with a view to finding a pretext for invading Indo-China and placing the blame for the invasion on China. This method was also employed by the Japanese in their invasion of Manchuria on Sept. 18, 1931 and in their invasion of North China on July 7, 1937."

How simple it would be to have both Tokyo and Hanoi "confirm" reports of a Chinese incursion into the French colony, and for the French to invite Japanese assistance in warding off the alleged attack!

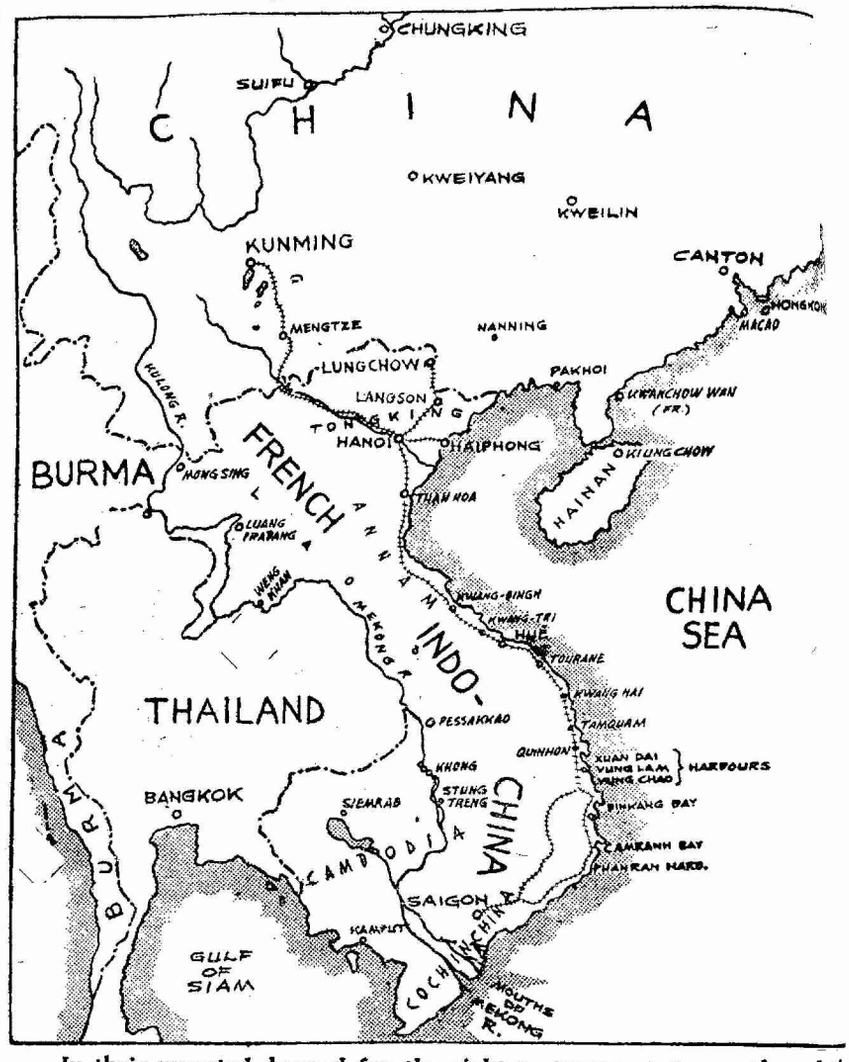
There has been no border violation by the Chinese, but the Japanese have admitted committing one, for Major-Gen. Nishihara called on Governor-General Decoux on the morning of Sept. 7, according to a *Havas* report from Hanoi, and expressed "deepest regrets" over an incident at Dongdang in the Langson district the previous day, when about 800 Japanese troops crossed into Indo-Chinese territory from southern Kwangsi. They withdrew the same day after discovering their "error."

When last week Japan was reported to have delivered an ultimatum to the Indo-China authorities, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull took occasion to remind Japan of her recent declaration favoring preservation of the *status quo* in the Pacific. In a statement on Sept. 4, Mr. Hull said the U.S. Government was reluctant to believe reports of the alleged Japanese ultimatum, adding: "The situation and the subject to which these reports relate is, however, a matter to which this government attaches importance and it stands to reason that, should events prove these reports to have been well-founded, the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be unfortunate."

This brought a statement from Vichy fully in keeping with the hypocritical evasiveness which the Petain Government and its colonial satellites have shown in the crisis over Indo-China. Authorized circles in Vichy, *Havas* reported Sept. 7, confirmed, following the declaration of Cordell Hull, "that the question of the *status quo* of Indo-China has never been and is not being raised during the Franco-Japanese negotiations."

By the Petain Government's own admission, however, a secret deal with Japan has been made in Tok The agreement, whatever its precise terms, is direc against China. No one doubts that Japan is about use the French colony for invasion of southwest Ch The details are now being worked out in Hanoi. Ind China is not going to be formally taken over by Japa yet. But it *will* be used by the Japanese as a fresh b for military operations against China. French In

Big Far Eastern Trouble Zone



In their reported demand for the right to transport troops through th French colony of Indo-China, the Japanese are believed to attach littl if any, importance to the railroad which runs from Hanoi to Kunmin capital of China's Yunnan Province, for the Chinese would blow up bridg and tunnels on their side of the border and render the line useless. Th main Japanese interest is centered on the Langson district in northe Tongking, since this territory borders on an area in Kwangsi which ha a series of well-developed roads leading in several directions into interi China. It is from the Langson district that Japanese troops are therefor likely to move to the new attack on China.

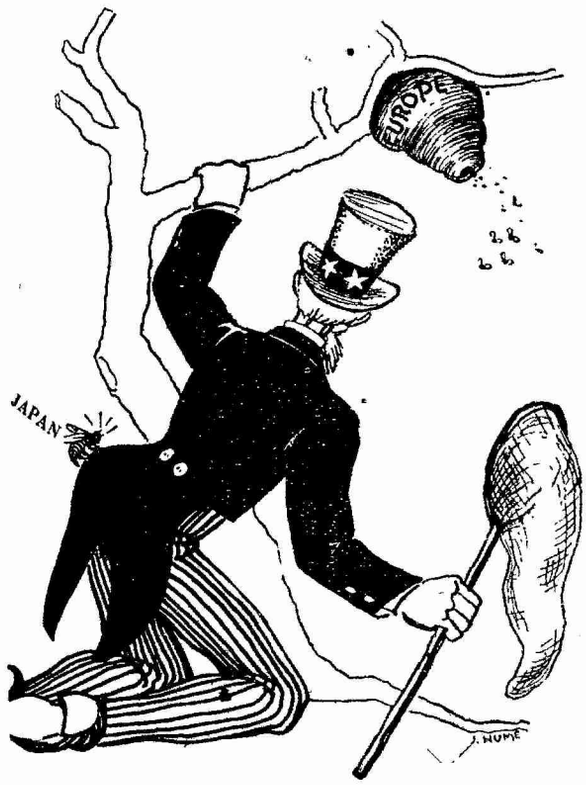
China is to become the passive ally of Japan. Formall of course, the *status quo* of the colony "is not bein raised;" it will remain, at any rate for the time bein a territory of the French Empire. But in reality? He we see diplomatic double-dealing and hypocrisy in its repulsive nakedness.

How soon the crisis over French Indo-China w be resolved is a moot question, but it is rapidly comin to a head. The conspiracy of silence in Tokyo, Han and Vichy is the cover under which Japanese preparatio for action are being made. China, very wisely, is makin ready to meet a Japanese attack from the direction

the French colony. A *Kuo Min* report from Chungking on Monday of this week stated that a Right-Wing Field Commander's Headquarters has been established at Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, to cope with a possible Japanese invasion of (or from) French Indo-China. Gen. Pai Chung-hsi has been appointed Field Commander, with Gen. Lung Yun, chairman of the provincial government, as his deputy. War Minister Ho Ying-ching started early this week on an inspection tour of the border defenses, in company with Gen. Lung Yun, while Gen. Li Tsung-jen, the well-known Kwangsi military leader, is similarly engaged.

A report to which little credence can be given was brought by *Reuter* from Chungking on Sept. 9. It

Watch Out, Uncle Sam!



China Today, New York

quoted Chinese circles in the capital as stating that 150 American bombing planes had recently been flown from Manila to Indo-China to strengthen the French colony's air arm, which is admitted to be the weakest link of the colony's defenses. This was coupled with assertions that the Hanoi negotiations had broken down. But the negotiations are in fact proceeding. Indications are that there may be some dispute over comparatively minor details of the Japanese demands, concerning the manner of their application rather than their substance. There is little reason to doubt that the French have already conceded what Japan wants. They will go the limit in appeasing Japan, provided they can keep the Far Eastern corner of their Empire more or less intact. A government pursuing such a policy is hardly likely to invite, much less accept, any American assistance.

The press of Japan is meanwhile shaking its fist in the direction of the United States, accusing Washington of attempting to block Japan's southward expansion policy, especially by its actions in acquiring new naval and air bases. On Monday of this week, the Tokyo *Asahi* alleged that the United States and Great Britain had created a secret Anglo-American joint defense zone in the Pacific, "naturally embracing the Netherlands East Indies." The alleged zone, the paper said, does not extend westward from Hawaii to Midway, Guam and the Philippines, but southward to Canton, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia, thence to the N.E.I., Singapore and Hongkong. And this, of course, "comes into conflict with the East Asia chain of mutual prosperity being aimed at by Japan."

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, on Sept. 6, made specific reference to French Indo-China, asserting that Japan's "big four," the Premier, Foreign, War and Navy ministers, have decided to ignore foreign representations regarding the French colony and are "determined to continue pressing their strong policy." The puppet *Central China Daily News* had its say on Sept. 9, declaring that a single spark might now cause a huge conflagration in the Pacific. The paper complained of the "bombastic tone" of the United States regarding the Far East, but said this had been moderated somewhat of late, due largely to the approach of the Presidential election. Japan is trying to secure her aims by negotiations, but if the situation worsens, preparatory measures may swiftly be changed into actual fighting, the paper declared.

One can agree with the puppet organ that the Pacific scene is charged with explosive ingredients, all of them planted there, however, by Japan's unbridled ambitions. Japan pays lip service to the *status quo* whenever she sees a possibility that some other Power is likely to place a check-rein on her mad gallop of empire. Lip service only, for in her every deed during the past ten years she has been violating and upsetting the *status quo* wherever her armed forces and her army-backed diplomacy could reach. She is now seeking to change the *status quo* permanently—to her own advantage and the great disadvantage of all others concerned.

Pawley Constructing Warplane Factory at Rangoon

WILLIAM D. Pawley, who has done more than any other individual in helping China build airplanes, is now performing a similar service for the British Indians, according to a report published in the New York papers early in August. After completing the latest Chinese factory at Loiwing on the Yunnan-Burma border, the British authoirties and the Indian leaders in both Burma and Bombay became interested in constructing similar, but larger airplane factories. Many Indians as well as British colonial officials visited the Chinese factory at Loiwing, equipped to turn out one warplane a day. Pawley returned to the United States early in August with two British Air Corps officers and a high British Indian official, with a plan to make the warplane factory in Rangoon the largest in the British Empire. It was planned to make the factory sufficiently large to turn out all the military planes required in British Far Eastern possessions, stated an account in *Newsweek*. The new factory would use British materials as much as possible and would train native Indian labor in plane construction as Pawley had done in the factories constructed in China. Pawley planned, according to the report, to obtain production rights for latest U. S. aircraft, instruments, motors, etc.

S.M.C. Curtails Vocabulary Of Vernacular Newspapers

A decree issued on Wednesday of this week by the Shanghai Municipal Council forbids Chinese vernacular newspapers from using the words *wei*, meaning false, faked; *dih*, which means enemy; and *kuei-lei*, the Chinese equivalent of "puppet." Any paper using these expressions will be suspended, the S.M.C. warned. The prohibition has evidently been made in deference to the wishes of the Japanese authorities and their Nanking puppets. Last month, the S.M.C. prohibited Chinese papers from using the word *kur*, the Chinese word for robber, since the Japanese had protested that it was being employed to describe the activities of Japanese troops in China.

Some time ago, when the S.M.C., at Japanese behest, began interfering with the liberties of the local press, they denied that they were exercising, or intended to exercise, any censorship. But when Chinese are forbidden, in their own country, to refer to Japan as their enemy, and when they are denied the right to call traitors "puppets"—that's censorship without a doubt. Or has the word "censorship" lost its original meaning?

U. S.—British Destroyer-Naval Base Deal and Fa Eastern Repercussions

WHEN the Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald was Prime Minister of Great Britain (1929-1935) he made a trip to the United States and was the guest of President Herbert Hoover for several days. Their discussions covered a wide range of subjects pertaining to the relations of Great Britain and the United States.

Among the subjects discussed, obviously, was Britain's war debts to U.S.A. It was reported that President Hoover suggested to Mr. MacDonald that Britain might trade some of her numerous islands scattered along the U. S. Atlantic coast to the United States, in exchange for America's cancellation of the war debt, amounting at that time to approximately US$4,368,000,000. The original British war debt amounted to US$5,341,707,369, of which Britain paid US$2,024,848,817, following which only "token" payments were made.

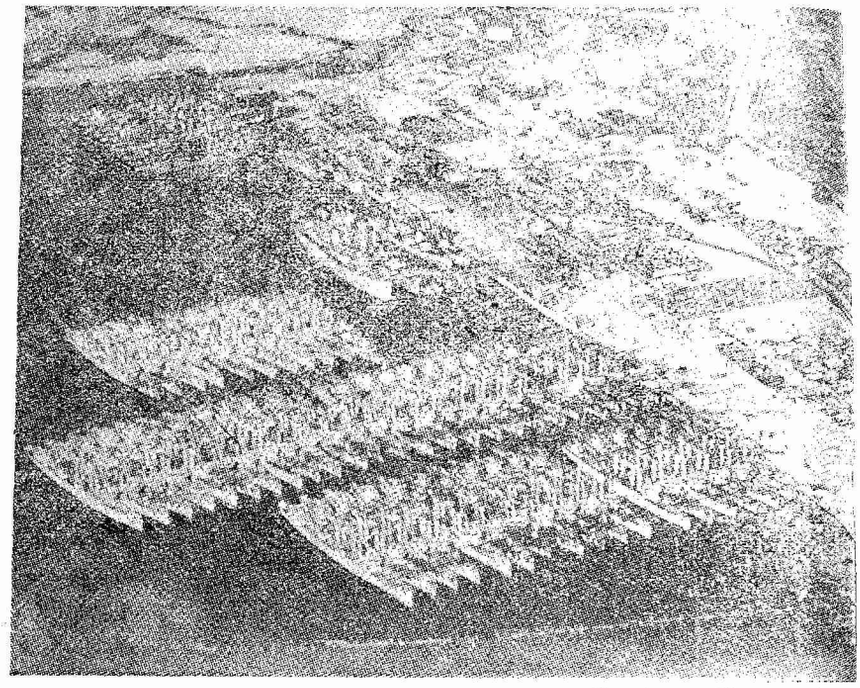
It was reported that an agreement was reached, but premature publicity and political cussedness on both sides of the Atlantic spoiled the deal.

Where Hoover failed, Roosevelt has succeeded!

But this time it was not the defaulted debt but 50 "over-age" destroyers, which F. D. R. used as a bartering element in the deal. News reports have indicated that while the United States has not acquired outright possession of numerous British islands scattered along the Atlantic Coast and the Carribean, it has, nevertheless, obtained from Great Britain an agreement whereby the United States may acquire naval and air bases located on these British insular possessions stretching from Newfoundland, off the Canadian east coast, to Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela in South America. Of most immediate importance are numerous bases at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico which guard the approaches to the Panama Canal, the possession of which by the United States will make the Canal impregnable from the Atlantic side. American naval missions already have been sent to various points, including the Bermudas, for the purpose of selecting suitable places for the construction of naval and air-bases. It was reported that the cession of land for this purpose on the various British insular possessions carries "exterritorial" privileges, but does not include actual cession of territory. The time period of the leases was set at 99 years. Although long recognized as necessary for the defense of the United States, the acquisition of these bases was not regarded as vital until recently when the activities of Hitler and Mussolini forced upon the American people—South as well as North—the realization that the Atlantic Ocean no longer constituted an adequate barrier to European aggression.

Early in August, William Allen White, noted Kansas editor, who is chairman of the "Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies," announced that Britain stood in greater need of destroyers than airplanes. Mr. White recommended the immediate transfer of 60 out of 162 recently recommissioned destroyers, to t British Navy. Mr. White, true to his profession, rais a fund to finance the publication of full-page advertis ments in the newspapers supporting his program. group of other well-known journalists immediate announced their support of the proposal, the gro including Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisvil Kentucky, *Courier-Journal*; Herbert Agar, editor of t same paper; Walter Lippman, N. Y. *Herald-Tribu* Joseph Alsop and Robert S. Allen, columnists; Fran R. Kent, *Baltimore Sun*; Geoffrey Parsons, chief editor writer, N. Y. *Herald-Tribune*; Russell Davenport, former of *Fortune* and now personal campaign manager f

These Are the Destroyers



Keystone—Newsweek

It was from this concentration base at San Diego, California, that th 50 American destroyers were selected for transfer to Great Britain. Ther were 53 destroyers, all identical in construction, in the three rows i the foreground when this picture was taken. In the rear of the basin ar a dozen more, making 75 in all in this particular anchorage. In addition to these warships, most of which were constructed during and after World War I, there were 87 more of practically similar type anchored at other bases along the California coast, including Los Angeles. Several months ago the President ordered all of these destroyers remodeled in readiness for regular service in the U. S. "defense patrol" along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Philippines.

Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for the presidency. Finally the campaign attracted the attention and hearty support of Gen. John J. Pershing, 79-year-old World War commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Gen. Pershing, who always felt that the Allies let Germany off too easily in 191 broadcast an address from Washington in which h expressed the opinion that by extending this help to th British the Americans could "still hope to keep the wa on the European side of the Atlantic .... this might be the last opportunity when, by measures short o war, Americans could still prevent war . . . the British needed destroyers and America had a great reserve o this type of warship . . . the British in a few months would be completing their new destroyers . . . America would be failing in its duty if it did not take this actio

. . . The time needed to build America's own defenses might be lengthened if Americans had the courage to make this small but important contribution which was still within its power."

But the proposal did not have plain sailing, even with the support of the venerable Pershing. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who, among others, has been advocating a policy of appeasing Nazi Germany, strongly opposed the transfer of the destroyers to Britain.

President Roosevelt announced his decision to transfer the destroyers to Britain on Sept. 3 and simultaneously the British Premier announced the decision of the British Government to permit the United States to develop naval and air bases on British insular possessions along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and the Gulf of Mexico.

Simultaneously, President Roosevelt and Premier Mackenzie King of Canada announced the conclusion of an agreement whereby the United States and the Dominion of Canada would create a Joint Defense Board through which the two nations could work out problems of defense common to the two countries. The Board began functioning immediately, the discussions involving the joint defense of the Pacific as well as the Atlantic seaboard.

Of particular interest in this part of the world are the discussions now proceeding with regard to the joint defense of the west coast of the North American continent, stretching from the Panama Canal to Point Barrow, Alaska; but more on that later.

Immediately after the delivery of the first contingent of American destroyers, Rear-Admiral Stewart Bonham-Carter, British Commander of the North Atlantic operations, announced that the warships would be used in an intensive drive against German submarines which have been preying on North Atlantic steamship lines carrying vital food products to Great Britain from U. S. and Canada. The British commander said that the American destroyers were the equal of the Royal Navy's VNW's and to any other ships which the British were getting. This statement apparently disposed of the allegations from German sources that the American destroyers were "second hand" and of little value. As a matter of fact several destroyers of this type are already in service with the U. S. Fleet at Honolulu and at Manila.

Aside from the isolationists in the United States and a few opponents in England of any relinquishment of Empire territory, under any conditions, the destroyer-naval base deal was regarded as a happy solution of the deadlock which was preventing more effective cooperation between the two countries. While the deal carried vast material benefits for both countries, the greatest immediate benefit probably was psychological from the standpoint of both peoples. Even those who have opposed American participation in the European conflict on any grounds whatsoever, recognize that it is vitally necessary for the country to develop as quickly as possible the "total" defense plans of the United States and construct the world's most modern military machine in the Western Hemisphere—a machine so strong that the mere thought of approximating it will break Hitler's heart.

Upton Close, in an article, "Common Sense for Americans, in the August *Living Age*, said:

"Thus far, even in *Mein Kampf*, Hitler hasn't got to America, but in view of the chance, however remote, that he might get around to it, we shouldn't be tempting him by leaving this hemisphere wide open. To weaken him by providing Britain with material while she is still fighting him (but watching lest the stuff fall into his hands as did much material sent to France) is the sort of simple cunning required of any nation which hopes to survive."

It was to be expected that—internationally—strong opposition to the Anglo-American deal would develop in two places—Nazi Germany and warlord-ridden Japan. The Germans first professed an inability to understand the implications of the deal "as Germany had no intention whatever of attacking the Western Hemisphere." Later, the Nazi propagandists ridiculed the turning over to Britain of "over-age" destroyers on the ground the ships were of little value, but nevertheless indicated Britain's dire need of naval replacements for vessels sent to the bottom by Germany's airbombers, magnetic mines and submarines. Finally the Nazi propagandists charged that the United States had violated its own proposals regarding the disposal of territories of belligerents in the Western Hemisphere, made at the recent Pan-American Conference at Havana. Nazi spokesmen

"We'll Respect the Western Half"

In this cartoon from the New York Herald-Tribune, Hitler and Mussolini are shown carving up the world and at the same time trying to assure Uncle Sam that they will not disturb the Western Hemisphere.

alleged that the U. S. had "gone imperialistic;" that Roosevelt had violated the American Constitution; that the American President had proved by his action that the totalitarian powers were more "truly democratic" than were the so-called democratic states, etc. The Shanghai Nazi broadcaster unconsciously disclosed his country's dismay at the Anglo-American deal by referring to it in sarcastic terms at least once every day for more than a week, finally climaxing his exasperation by insinuating that the United States, by acquiring naval and air bases on British insular possessions, had also—unknowingly—assumed responsibility for British obligations, including debts, and other issues which the Nazis were determined to settle. It was the nearest that the local Nazi spokesman has ever come to threatening the United States with retribution for assistance tendered to Great Britain.

JAPANESE REACTIONS

On Sept. 4, day following the announcement of the U. S.—British agreement, the British Government announced—in a note to the United States—its intentions "never to surrender or sink the British fleet in the event of the waters surrounding the British Isles becoming untenable for His Majesty's ships." The British note was in reply to an inquiry by Secretary of State Cordell Hull asking, "if it was correct that Britain had announced its intention not to sink or surrender its fleet."

Since the present Army-dominated Government in Japan has been banking on an early Nazi victory over

Britain and has been planning to profit from that eventuality by seizing all British possessions from the Great Wall to—and including—Singapore, the announcement of the Anglo-American agreement more or less dumbfounded Tokyo's leaders who are now concerned with two major objectives: Clinching their control over Japan domestically by establishing a totalitarian regime, and by pushing the so-called southward expansion movement by establishing Japan's military control of French Indo-China and Netherlands Indies. The Japanese were therefore seriously disturbed because the strengthening of the British Fleet, plus the announced determination of the British never to surrender or scuttle their Navy, made it possible for the United States to keep its navy in the Pacific, "thereby strengthening its hand in dealing with the present crisis in the Far East."

Since the Japanese were already involved in a further adventure in Indo-China, they immediately assumed that the Anglo-American agreement was even more far-reaching than originally announced. Plainly, the Japanese suspected that there might be included a proposal for America's use of Hongkong and Singapore in the event of a Japan-America war. The Japanese also were suspicious of reports in the papers that the United States was planning the early acquisition of further island bases on the Pacific side of Panama Canal.

However, since the Japanese are facing strong American opposition to their southward expansion program, an opposition which probably will be made effective by increased embargoes on oil and scrap iron shipments to Japan, the Tokyo spokesmen were extremely cautious in their press statements about the Anglo-American naval agreement. The Tokyo military organ, *Hochi*, published a long statement by its aviation expert claiming that Japan was impregnable to possible American aviation attack.

The German *Transocean* news service issued a report from Tokyo, also quoting the *Hochi*, which stated that the Anglo-American pact "breached all international law and regulations." It stated further that the reports of alleged American attempts to lease British bases in the Pacific, "had caused greatest consternation in Japanese naval circles and was regarded as the most serious threat to the Japanese Fleet . . . . Should the United States attempt to realize its ambitious program without respecting Japan's interests . . . . Japan would have to regard such measures as breaking the peace of the Pacific . . . ."

Wang Ching-wei's Gamblers Prepare to Open in Frenchtown

THE Nanking Government's supervisors of gambling in the Shanghai district—Messrs. Lee Shi-chun and Kung Chia-chi—are rapidly developing plans for invading the local French Concession. The nine big houses now operating in the Nantao section, adjacent to the French Concession, have proved to be practically as profitable as were those originally opened in the badlands. The Government supervisors of the gambling monopoly are planning shortly to establish an administrative office in Nantao which will be solely concerned with the control of the gambling and opium-smoking houses in that section and those to be opened shortly in the French Concession.

While many difficulties have been encountered, it was reported last week that plans have been completed for the early opening of both gambling and opium-smoking houses in the French Concession. A large foreign-style house on Route Courbet was leased several weeks ago and has been fully equipped for both gambling and opium-smoking. The place is said to rival in size and luxuriousness the Liu Ka, or "Six Nation" gambling and opium-smoking resort recently opened on Ave. Haig, adjacent to the local German church, school and Nazi center. Already there have been several near-scandals and, allegedly, one attempted murder in the French Concession, over the contemplated early opening of numerous gambling houses with accompanying opium-smoking divans in that area.

Aside from the pending French Concession development, it also was reported that the Yih Loo gambling den, adjacent to the fashionable Haig Court Apartment, which has been closed since June, is shortly to be reopened. The Yih Loo den previously catered chiefly to Chinese women customers. It was stated the Yih Loo house will be jointly managed by Chinese and a eigner, the foreigner allegedly being a citizen of one of the "Eng speaking nations," to quote from the report.

The zeal of the Nanking regime and the Japanese to op new houses in the French Concession, was due to the belief large numbers of wealthy Chinese residing in the concessions wo become patrons. Previously they have feared to patronize hou located out side the foreign concessions. However, the large reso in the western district—Liu Ka on Ave. Haig, China Club a Farrens, Ltd., on Great Western Road, have not lacked patron and according to reliable report are now paying the NankingGove ment and the Japanese approximately $2,000,000 a month in "tax Of the three resorts, the China Club, which is owned outright Nanking officials, is said to be the most profitable house in the c

Considerable interest was aroused by the publication in t *North-China Daily News*, on Sunday morning, Sept. 8, of a ha page advertisement with large type in the center reading;

"DO YOU REALIZE THAT EVERYONE WHO GA BLES IS SIMPLY FIGHTING AGAINST HIS OW COUNTRY?"

The advertisement was paid for by a group of well-meanin missionaries and Chinese Christians, according to report.

Mysterious Elements in a French Concession Murder

CHOW Sze-ching, 33 years old, who had resided in the Ho French Concession for only six months, was shot and kille by gangsters on August 23. The murder was an especial dastardly affair, as the assassin or assassins came up behind Mr Chow and shot him in the back as he was walking with his wi and a personal friend on Route Dollfus, which is in the vicinit of the French park. The murder occurred at noon.

Why?

Chow Sze-ching, victim of cowardly murder in French Concession.

The report issu by the French poli authorities merely stat that a Chinese, a nati of Hangchow, had be killed by gunmen. Th name given in the repo erroneously referred t the victim as "Cho King-yung." When th police arrived at th scene of the murder the immediately arrested Mr Chow and are still hold ing her, for which action they have made no explanation. Also they have issued no repor regarding any success or lack of success which they may have had in finding the culprits. The personal friend of Mr Chow, who was walking with him at the time of the murder fearing an attack, has gone into hiding.

Chow Sze-ching, whose picture is shown herewith, had spen most of his life in Hangchow and was the proprietor of the leading modern printing establishment in the city. It was valued a $100,000 and prior to the war did most of the printing for the modern Hangchow municipality and for the foreign missionary organizations.

It was due to missionary influence that the Japanese did not interfere with his plant after the occupation of Hangchow. Several influential missionaries were said to have given the Japanese a guarantee that Mr. Chow was engaged in purely commercial business. However, the Japanese recently alleged that he had some connection with guerrillas in the Hangchow vicinity and seized Mr. Chow's printing plant. Foreigners think the charge was faked in order to justify seizure of the printing plant, practically the only Chinese enterprise in the city which had not been seized and looted at the time of the occupation.

Mr. Chow and his wife came to Shanghai and resided in the French Concession. Aside from his wife, he is survived by a 3-year-old daughter, and three younger brothers who are students in Shanghai schools. A sister is the wife of a well-known Chinese professor in a missionary middle school. Foreign and Chinese friends of the late Mr. Chow have been denied the right to see Mrs. Chow, who is being held in close confinement in the French Concession. It has been alleged that the Japanese are responsible for Mrs. Chow's incarceration, as they wished to conceal their seizure of his printing plant in Hangchow. Also, it was alleged they have been trying to obtain from her the name and whereabouts of Mr. Chow's friend who was with him at the time of the murder.

Recently the French Concession authorities have practically given the Japanese gendarmes a free hand in searching Chinese homes, arresting suspects and transporting them to Japanese-controlled territory without trial.

World Reactions to the Destroyer-Base Deal

THE agreement between the United States and Great Britain, whereby the former has acquired the right to construct naval and air bases in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, while the latter gets 50 over-age American destroyers in return, has aroused comment along the lines which we anticipated last week just after the deal had been announced. A brief survey of some of the opinions thus far published is not devoid of interest.

The Isolationist view in America was well-expressed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota. According to *Transocean*, he told the New York *Sun* that the deal was "not only a violation of the rights of Congress and of international law, but also of our agreement made with the South American countries at the Panama Conference." Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican of New York, charged President Roosevelt with having usurped the rights of Congress, violating international law and committing an act of war.

A pacifist organization, the National Council for the Prevention of War, went on record to the same effect, according to a *Domei* report from Washington. President Roosevelt, it declared, had shown contempt for Congress and had violated international law on the ground of national necessity—"which is the sort of plea that the European dictators have been using."

Among American newspapers, the most notable comment came from the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. Charging that President Roosevelt had become a dictator, the paper said that Congress had not even been asked to ratify the Anglo-American agreement, although the constitution of the United States called for ratification by the Senate of all agreements with foreign states. All the President had done, however, was to get a favorable opinion on the deal from the Attorney-General. Transfer of the 50 destroyers to Britain, the paper went on to charge, violated the constitution and laws of the United States, and the Hague Convention of 1907. Then—

"If this agreement is approved, citizens of the United States might as well prepare for war. If Roosevelt is allowed to get away with this treaty, Americans can say goodbye to all liberties, for they are living under a dictatorship and must be prepared to tolerate dictatorial rule in the future. If Congress and the people fail to stop Roosevelt now, then the country will deserve its tragic fate—law will have disappeared from the land."

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper magnate, set forth his views in his syndicated column. Said he: "Well folks, we are in the war! The deed is done, the die is cast. Roosevelt has had his way at last. His heart's desire has been to get us into the war before the election, and apparently he has realized it . . . The only question now is what the retaliatory measures will be by those whom we elect and consider our enemies." The first move in reply by the Axis Powers, Mr. Hearst opined, would be to make a defensive alliance with Japan.

A majority of the New York papers praised the Roosevelt-Britain deal on the ground that it aided in the defense of the United States. The *Kansas City Star* believed the agreemnet would be mutually beneficial. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* said that history would rate this "timely trade" as second only in importance to Jefferson's Louisiana purchase. In the view of the Atlanta *Constitution*, the agreement is "one of the greatest strokes made on behalf of the protection of this country." According to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the deal should have been made long before.

More pointed was the comment of the Richmond (Virginia) *Times-Dispatch*, which said: "We are not in the war, but it is the height of stupidity to pretend any longer that we are even technically neutral." Said the Denver *Post*: "Roosevelt's trade with Britain was a good deal for the United States, but the way he made it lays him open to the severest censure."

British press comment was typified by the London *Times*, which wrote: "This is the most conspicuous demonstration yet given of the general American desire to afford the utmost help, compatible with neutrality, to a cause now recognized as vital to the future of the United States. It involves no transfer of sovereignty, and, provided this is thoroughly understood, there is every reason to expect that the West Indian people will cooperate wholeheartedly to make the new arrangement a success."

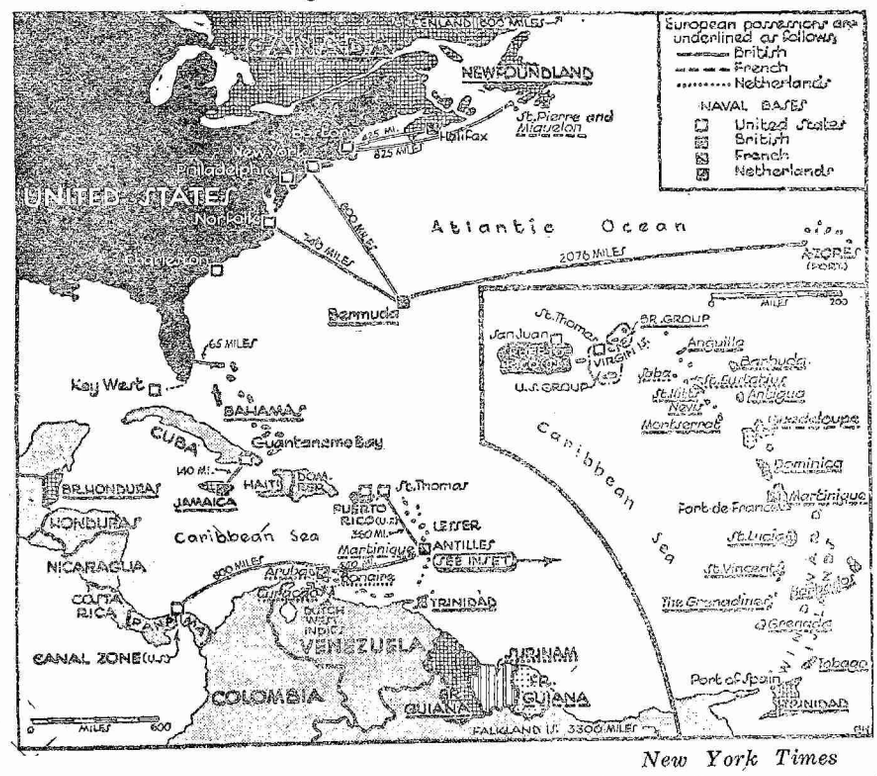
The Nazi press read many implications into the Anglo-American deal. The *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz*, organ of the Wilhelmstrasse, called it a "queer deal" which, among other things, contradicted British assertions that the British fleet had suffered only slight losses, for Britain was surrendering her main strategic positions in the Western Hemisphere for 99 years—"that means practically for good"—in exchange for old warships that are evidently very badly needed. And Washington naturally was pleased to get valuable possessions so cheaply.

Said the Moscow newspaper *Trud*: "The United States has taken one more step toward the European war."

Rome had its say, too. Political circles in that city, according to *Reuter*, represented the deal as a "great act of dissolution of the British Empire."

The State Department in Washington revealed on Sept. 3 that a pledge had been given by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, at the time the agreement was made, that should the British Isles be conquered, Britain would never surrender or scuttle her fleet—which means, apparently, that Washington desired some assurance that the old American destroyers traded for bases would never be permitted to fall into Nazi hands.

Strategic Islands in the Atlantic



New York Times

Britain has granted the United States the right to build air and naval bases in her Western Hemisphere possessions in exchange for 50 over-age destroyers. Bases are to be established at Newfoundland, Antigua and British Guiana on 99-year leases.

Meanwhile, the American strategic appetite seems to be growing with eating. Secretary of the Navy Col. Frank Knox disclosed at San Francisco on Sept. 4 that the United States is negotiating for the use of the Galapagos and Cocos Islands, close to the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, for defensive purposes. The Panama Canal must be made impregnable, he said, and the U.S. Government must therefore acquire more bases, as the Canal cannot be completely defended by planes stationed on the mainland. This new move has aroused considerable criticism in the press of Japan.

The New York *Daily News* urged that the United States might be wise to seize the French island of Martinique in the Caribbean Sea, and the St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands off Newfoundland in order to round out America's program of air and naval bases in the Western Hemisphere. "As for the Falkland Islands, the strategically-situated British-owned south Atlantic group, we can't imagine how they came to be overlooked in the destroyer deal. Maybe they are in reserve for the next deal."

And Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, told the New York *Herald-Tribune* that the United States needed Singapore. He praised the destroyer-base deal and urged that the American and British fleets should now "join forces."

Position and Prospects Of Shanghai Real Estate

BY JOHN AHLERS

LOCAL real estate transactions this year are unlikely to surpass, although they may approximate, the record turnover of $183,000,000 in 1931. The Chinese dollar possesses only a small fraction of its pre-war value, and in terms of foreign currencies recent Shanghai real estate business compares but poorly with nine years ago. Monthly local real estate sales in 1931 averaged well above U.S.$4,000,000, against an average of about U.S.$1,000,000 in the first eight months of this year. Comparison upon the basis of foreign currencies, however, is beside the point. Local real estate prices have not at all increased in line with the Chinese dollar's depreciation, and continue to be calculated—at least by local interests—upon the basis of local currency exclusively. As regards the area bought and sold, however, Shanghai real estate transactions this year do not compare too badly with 1931, and were bigger than in any of the following years.

Shanghai once more has a sizeable and active market for real estate. The spread to Shanghai of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in August, 1937, paralyzed for more than a year the local real estate market, and the subsequent recovery has been slow. It began late in 1938 with the revival in local industries. During the first half of last year Shanghai real estate sales averaged but $5,000,000 monthly. Activity sharply increased only after the outbreak of the European war, with the return of old and the influx of new capital from Hongkong and elsewhere. The monthly average of transactions in January-June this year was $11,000,000, and there was one month with even a $15,000,000 turnover. Shanghai's sudden turn from boom to depression in May temporarily slowed down real estate business; but the recent strong resumption of the capital influx from and via Hongkong restored the volume and values of transactions in July and August.

Many Shanghai landowners, from the big land corporations and big private owners to medium and small holders, now are inclined either to sell out, or to re-lease at least a substantial portion of their properties on condition that a Chinese dollar profit be realized, regardless of foreign exchange. In terms of foreign currencies, local landowners already suffered tremendous losses on the value of their property. In U.S. dollars, Shanghai lands and buildings today value but one-third or one-fourth of pre-war times, and in pounds Sterling far less than half. It is realized at last that inflation and currency depreciation work against land and buildings as regards both sales value and returns, and it is feared that depreciation and inflation will continue. In addition, there are the political uncertainties as regards Shanghai's future, and a general desire by largely immobilized interests to get in hand some liquid capital. None of the old-established Shanghai real estate interests does any buying of either land or land company shares, but in respect of both land and shares they seize upon every reasonable opportunity to sell.

Among the buyers of local real estate are some Shanghai interests' formerly unassociated with landed property. The Moller shipping interests' acquisition of the French Bund Avenue Edward VII corner, and Wheelock's purchase of the Szechuen Road/Avenue Edward VII corner attracted general attention. But these two groups are not representative of normal real estate buyers in Shanghai. They invest extraordinary profits, realized largely from foreign exchange revenue in times of devaluation, in properties which they acquire at but a small fraction of the pre-war exchange value. From their point of view, these concerns are buying extremely cheap, and with good prospects of a later substantial appreciation of their new acquisitions. Other Shanghai buyers, almost exclusively Chinese, invest war or exchange profits in real estate. The most important group of customers for Shanghai real estate, however, has for some time past been Hongkong Chinese and British interests.

The continuous influx of large amounts of capital from Hongkong during the past 12 months has made for easy money at Shanghai. These funds poured into

Rogues Gallery

China Today, N. Y.

the Shanghai exchange market, Stock Exchange, industry and trade, and since October last have been active also in the local real estate market. The new purchases of landed properties effected here by Hongkong interests are large. They include not only such spectacular buyings as that, early this month, of the former Military Hospital Building at No. 24 Central Road, or seven months earlier of the Ningpo/Szechuen Roads corner. Hundreds of smaller pieces of real estate, frequently built with small and medium apartment houses, have been acquired here by Hongkong interests. Hongkong, of course, looks at the Shanghai real estate situation from a foreign exchange point of view, and from this angle is buying local land and buildings extremely cheap, although in local dollars the prices paid may be perfectly satisfactory to the Shanghai sellers.

Take, for instance, the Military Hospital Building which the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd. last week sold to Hongkong interests. The sales price was $2,500,000, whereof almost $2,000,000 are supposed to account for the ten-storey building in comparatively good shape, while a little more than $500,000 account for the land, which has an area of about one mow and a half. This means a sale of the land concerned at almost $350,000 per mow, which locally is considered very favorable. The municipal assessment value for the land in question is $254,000, so that almost $100,000 more per mow has been realized. Settlement Central District land is assessed so high that in normal times prices actually paid for such land were below assessment value. Early in 1939 the Shantung/Hankow Road corner changed hands as low as 27.5 percent below

assessment value. The Shanghai Land Investment Company, therefore, is justifiably satisfied with its recent big sale.

The Hongkong buyers, on the other hand, got the property at a real bargain price, if foreign exchange is taken into account. The grounds of the Military Hospital Building in pre-war times were municipally assessed at the counter-value of some £22,500 while the recent sales price, in foreign currency, amounts to but £8,500. In terms of sterling, the Hongkong buyers obtained the land in question at but 40 percent of pre-war assessment value. An American buyer, calculating in U.S. dollars, would have obtained the land concerned at little over 25 percent of its assessment value. The situation is that the foreign buyer with the currency of the highest value as compared with Chinese dollars at present, may buy land at Shanghai most cheaply. If ever there was in recent decades a chance for Americans to become large-scale Shanghai landowners at real bargain prices, this chance is now. It might even somewhat improve with an eventual further decline of the Chinese dollar's exchange value in terms of U.S. currency. But there seem to be no Americans prepared to avail themselves of this opportunity; the political uncertainties cause them to shrink from new investments in Shanghai real estate. While some successful British groups such as Mollers and Mardens are buying valuable landed property to build their own premises, the American-owned Shanghai Telephone Company has abandoned a similar project reared a few years ago.

Yet buyers of other nationality appear more to rely upon American protetion of real estate interests at Shanghai than Americans themselves. The American Defense Sector of the International Settlement, including the Central District, whose defense recently passed from the evacuated British troops to the Shanghai Volunteers and is expected to be turned over soon to the U.S. Marines, at present is the preferred region for real estate buying. Until a few months ago the French Concession was preferred by many who took into consideration that the Concession is French-administered, while the Japanese participate in the Settlement's administration. But the downfall of France has put French Asiatic possessions and privileges at the mercy of the Japanese, and the Concession no longer is in favor with prospective purchasers of real estate. Japanese-occupied districts of the Settlement, of course, are unattractive to everybody except the Nipponese themselves.

The future value of Shanghai real estate will depend largely on the city's political fate. Should the Settlement retain the bulk of its present prerogatives, real estate in the Settlement ought to appreciate very substantially in terms of foreign currency. Even if the Settlement should be abolished, but provided it were handed over to some new regime as a going concern, local real estate ought to yield very high returns to present foreign purchasers. Only a far-reaching ruin of Shanghai would be likely, in the long run, to depress local real estate values, in terms of foreign currency, permanently below the present level.

Nazi Bombers Bring Death and Havoc to London in Series of Terrific Raids; Carol Abdicates

POWERFUL BRITISH GROUP SAID SEEKING PEACE

The New York "Daily Mirror" published a sensational article on Sept. 8, alleging receipt by the War and Navy departments in Washington of reliable information to the effect that a move is on foot in London for a compromise peace with Germany. The article was written by Robert Allen and Drew Pearson, noted reporters in the American capital. They asserted that British financial circles and the British Admiralty were behind the peace move, which also has the support of the American Ambassador to London, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy. The writers concluded their article with this observation: "Perhaps 90, maybe 99, percent of the British people are determined to fight under Winston Churchill to a final conclusion, but history has taught that under certain circumstances a small but influential group in England can often gain a decisive influence on political affairs. Therefore it is advisable to watch this peace movement carefully, particularly if the annihilating German bombardments continue."

WHEN in years gone by people discussed the possibility of air raids on London, there was an inclination to shrug off the suggestion as altogether too fantastic. The heart of the British Empire under direct fire by an aggressive enemy—impossible! Yet the thing which seemed fantastic in times of peace has become a grim reality. The metropolis of London is now experiencing the devastating horror which Madrid, Barcelona, Canton, Warsaw and Rotterdam have gone through.

The comparative mildness of German air attacks on the British capital up to the end of last week led many to believe that nothing worse was in store. There was a warning, however, in a speech which Chancellor Hitler delivered at the Berlin Sportspalast on Sept. 4 when he inaugurated the annual winter relief campaign which has become a regular feature of life in Nazi Germany. If people in England asked why it (the big Nazi attack) did not come, the Fuehrer said, "I say be sure it *will* come."

In three days the threat was made good. Last Saturday night, upwards of a thousand German planes roared over London from the Channel, coming in several directions, to inaugurate the most fiercely destructive aerial attack on the city. The attack continued through Sunday and Monday of this week and began to lessen in intensity only on Tuesday. Casualties have so far only been guessed at. Tentative estimates place the figure in the region of 3,000, with many hundreds killed.

Material damage is so far beyond estimate. The slum districts of London's East End got the first taste of the Nazi terror. Tenements crumbled under the blasts of high-power explosives and caused scenes of panic and confusion as the inhabitants attempted to flee to what they thought were safer areas. The business heart of the city also came in for a severe strafing and substantial buildings were cracked asunder and ruined, burying many of the inhabitants in the rubble. A bomb which fell near St. Paul's Cathedral started an immense fire, but the Cathedral itself miraculously escaped destruction.

Four hundred persons were feared killed when a German aerial torpedo destroyed an East End school packed with destitute men, women and children on Monday night of this week. In one of Tuesday's raids, a delayed action bomb exploded in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, damaging many rooms and their contents and destroying a swimming pool. The Royal family were absent when the blast occurred. Londoners are reported to be deserting the capital in thousands.

Roaming back and forth across the city, the Nazi bombers paid most attention to docks, oil installations and factories along the Thames banks, and according to all accounts caused considerable havoc. Street-car lines in the city were blasted from their beds. Water mains

94-053

CULTURE NOTE FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL

BERLIN, Sept. 9—(Transocean)—The so-called "superbombs," deadly missiles of the heaviest type, were dropped on London during German air raids on Saturday, *Transocean* learned late last night.

These bombs, according to military experts, are able to destroy everything within a radius of 500 meters. Even human beings are unable to survive within that area, because human lungs cannot withstand the terrific air pressure caused by these superbombs.

burst and flooded the streets. The roof of a hospital and a maternity home were blown in. Some met death in air-raid shelters. Berlin claimed that a number of subway stations had been crushed in.

British fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns were continually in action against the raiders, who came over in waves at brief intervals, but the Nazi bombers nevertheless managed to perform the deadly mission entrusted to them. Field-Marshal Hermann Goering, head of the German Air Force, announced that he was personally in command of the attack. In view of its effectiveness, the question now being asked is whether Germany is beginning to acquire that command over English skies which has been regarded as an essential condition for invasion.

Berlin quarters, *United Press* reported, said that the relatively low air losses reported by both sides as a result of the initial attack last Saturday night, was evidence of the decreasing power of British defenses in the face of overwhelming German superiority. German planes, they declared, were able to reach all the extremities of London and every intended objective. German airman reported a pall of smoke extending from London to the Thames estuary.

The same quarters, according to an I.N.S. report from Berlin, announced that the gigantic air offensive would not cease until all military key points in England were smashed and an opening made for invasion. The attack on London was also described as "the beginning of the end for England." Indeed it looks as though Hitler has made the first real thrust in his attempt to vanquish England, having abandoned all hope of coming to terms. In the speech referred to above, he said: "I have ever so often proffered my hand to Britain. An understanding with Britain was the aim of my foreign policy. Now I, too, prefer to fight until a clear decision has been reached. A clear decision can only mean that this government (Churchill's) of war-mongers is eliminated and that conditions be established in which no nation in the future may terrorize the whole of Europe. Germany and Italy will take care that this does not happen again." If Europe is to be "terrorized," the German Chancellor wants Germany to be the terrorizer, apparently.

There have been contradictory assertions made in Berlin regarding the motive for the terrible air raids on London. Official German quarters have described them as retaliation for British air raids on Berlin. Unofficial and semi-official quarters represent the attack on London as the serious beginning of a Nazi invasion of England. Events will soon show which version is the correct one.

Early on Wednesday morning this week, Royal Air Force planes attacked Berlin, hurling scores of incendiary and demolition bombs on the heart of the government and diplomatic district. One bomb smashed the roof of the Reichstag and set the building on fire, another damaged the famous Brandenburger Gate. Several buildings near the American Embassy were struck by incendiary bombs and two demolition bombs fell in the Embassy garden, without exploding, however.

⁂

ANOTHER chapter in the Balkan embroglio was written on Sept. 6 when King Carol II of Rumania abdicated in favor of his son, the 19-year-old Crown Prince Michael. His continued rule became impossible in view of popular resentment over the peaceful cession of Transylvania to Hungary. On Sept. 5 the day before he abdicated, General Victor Antonescu, the Premier, had taken matters in hand. He suspended the constitution of 1938, dissolved parliament, and stripped the King of nearly all his powers. It was at his demand that Carol abdicated.

In the general excitement of momentous events, General Antonescu was able to "get away with" another deed of the type which caused Carol's fall. No sooner was the monarch out of the way, than Rumania ceded southern Dobruja to Bulgaria—to the great rejoicing of the Bulgarians. Rumania is now a tiny rump state, without influence, a puppet in the hands of the Axis Powers.

The Ex-King Carol left Bucharest for Switzerland via Yugoslavia on Sept. 7, accompanied by his famous paramour, Madame Magda Lupescu. At the railway station of Timisora, through which his train passed, Iron Guards (Rumania's fascist organization) attempted to kill the fleeing Carol, but unsuccessfully.

Carol left his country well heeled, it seems. Thirty truckloads of baggage were loaded on to his train, and according to the Bucharest *Tageblatt* he possesses a sizeable fortune abroad. He has deposited in England some 800,000,000 *lei* and owns shares in the Suez Canal worth another 40,000,000 *lei*, the paper declared. The Rumanian Government has confiscated his properties in his native land, but nevertheless dealt generously with him on his departure, handing him a check for £20,000 as first installment of an allowance granted at his own request, *Transocean* reported. The same source credits the ex-monarch with considerable property in Canada, whither it is believed he may retire after a short sojourn in Switzerland.

King Michael's first act on taking the throne was to send for his mother, the Greek Princess Helene, who has been absent from Rumania for more than 10 years. King Carol divorced her in 1928 over Madame Lupescu. When he ascended the throne he proposed a reconciliation, but Helene said "no."

An interesting story of factors said to have led to Carol's abdication was written by the correspondent in Rumania of the Soviet organ *Pravda*. The ex-king, wrote the correspondent, needed some convincing pretext for the cession of Transylvania to Hungary, in order to appease the angry population. He therefore arranged for the recent attack on Soviet frontier guards by Rumanian troops, hoping to use the incident as evidence that the Soviet was preparing an attack on Rumania, that Rumania was threatened with a military debacle, and that the only way of salvation was for Rumania to cede part of Transylvania to Hungary and get in return German and Italian guarantees of the rest of the country's territory. He also hoped to create friction between the Soviet and Germany, the correspondent averred, adding that General Antonescu realized the gravity of the situation in time and put an end to Carol's intrigues.

But General Antonescu emerges no more of a patriot than the king he dethroned. If Carol gave away Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania after bleeding the country white to build an army for the supposed defense of these and the rest of Rumanian territories, General Antonescu finished off the process by agreeing to the peaceful cession of Dobruja to Bulgaria.

94-054

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

Fascist-Nazi Viewpoint

L'ULTIMO SANTO

The last Saint.
("420", Florence, Italy)

From Nazi "Noon-Extra," Shanghai

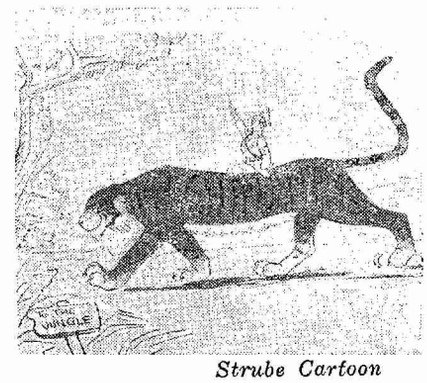
Right Bird for the Job

Christian Science Monitor

That's Libel !

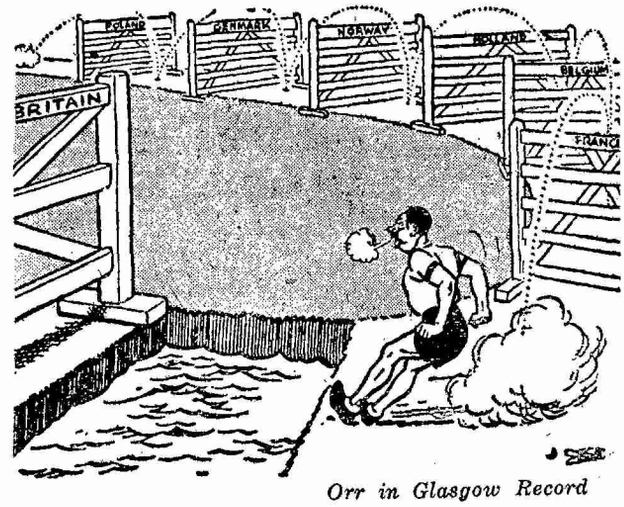
Washington Post

He Cannot Dismount



Strube Cartoon

Toughest Hurdle of Them All



Orr in Glasgow Record

Terrorists Attack S. M. P. Official; One Gunman Arrested by Japanese

POLITICAL terrorism continued unabated in Shanghai last week. For the second time in a fortnight a high foreign police official was attacked by Chinese gunmen but made his escape without suffering injury.

Deputy Commissioner R. W. Yorke, head of the Special branch of the S.M.P., was fired upon as he was leaving his home, 749 Yu Yuen Road, by car on Friday, September 6. His two would-be assassins, well-dressed Chinese according to Mr. Yorke's description, waited for his car to drive slowly out of a side lane. When it was only 10 yards distant both men drew pistols and started shooting but not before eagle-eyed Mr. Yorke who always carries his own pistol on the seat beside him, got in the first shots.

Gunman Said Arrested

No one was wounded but as the car turned a corner the police official saw one of his fleeing assailants stopped and arrested by a Japanese soldier or gendarme. Mr. Yorke remains firm on this point. Investigation by the Bubbling Well S.M.P. Station to which Mr. Yorke reported immediately, led to the discovery of nothing but spent cartridge cases at the scene of the shooting. Nothing has yet been heard officially of the supposedly captured criminal.

Inquiry by *The China Press* on September 7, elicited the information from a Japanese Gendarmerie official that the gunman was under arrest and the affair was being investigated. Five minutes later the Gendarmerie headquarters called the American daily and a frantic official amended the information with the statement that he was not in a position to say whether or not the gunman was in Japanese custody. He affirmed, however, that the case was being investigated.

Who Did It?

The Japanese Army organ, *Tairiku Shimpo*, blamed the attempt on Mr. Yorke's life on gunmen said to have been employed by Chungking, the motive for the attack being Mr. Yorke's allegedly conciliatory attitude toward the Japanese in recent days. Other quarters believed that terrorists in the employ of the Nanking puppet government did the shooting, since Mr. Yorke is credited with having had a part in unearthing a puppet plot to corrupt the police and induce individual officers to disclose the whereabouts of wanted Chinese "traitors" who grace Nanking's black-list. The attempt on Mr. Yorke was linked to a recent attempt to kill Lieut. P. Blanchet, Deputy Commissioner of the French Police, who discovered puppet attempts to bribe members of his force with similar intent.

It is not expected that the full story of the shooting will ever become known. Like the attempt on the life of Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, last Jan. 6, the affair will gradually fade from public memory and the police themselves will not seek to probe too deeply for fear of disclosing truths which would pain the sensitive natures of the Japanese and their Nanking servants. In the case of Mr. Phillips, the assassins were known to have been at one time in the custody of the local Ta Tao police, but wheher they were shot quietly for inefficient effort, or what their fate was, will probably never be revealed.

A Toast in Blood

Press Union photo

On Aug. 31 a treaty said to provide for "final readjustment of basic relations between China and Japan" was initialled at Nanking by Wang Ching-wei, for the puppets, and General Nobuyuki Abe, for Japan. The negotiators then drank a toast, as pictured above.

The Frenchtown home of C. T. Wang, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, was the object of a sudden raid by 10 Japanese plain-clothes police accompanied by a few French officers, on September 5. Dr. Wang is not in Shanghai. The raiders seized a considerable amount of correspondence and two caretakers for questioning.

An attack which may have no political connection was made September 9 on Liu Yung-hwa, who was shot and hacked with a hatchet as he was standing in front of the Yung Seng gambling house in Nantao. There were four attackers, two armed with pistols and two with hatchets. He died in Paulun hospital late that night. How he got there is a mystery.

The Nanking regime announced on September 7 that it had gained the fealty of another man on its infamous blacklist. The man, Chin Mo-yun, was evidently kidnapped from Shanghai and the puppet *Central Press* announced that he had been pardoned after submitting a letter of repentance to the Ministry of Police. Following his repentance, Chin is said to have written an essay entitled, "My Impression of the Peace Movement," in which he announced his support of Wang Ching-wei. On the day following, a committee appointed to arrange services for the "martyrs" of the Peace Movement, petitioned the Nanking regime to set about establishing a museum in which to perpetuate relics connected with the murder of politicians attached to the movement.

The arrest September 5 of Chen Wei-chien, another man blacklisted by Nanking, was reported by *The China Press* two days later. Chen, who was taken at a Frenchtown address by Japanese gendarmes and the French police, was said to have held a government post in Chekiang Province.

Luxembourg Jews Made to Feel German Repression

German anti-Jewish laws became effective in the Duchy of Luxembourg on September 7 when the chief of the Civil Administration, Herr Gustav Simon, issued orders banning marriage or extra-marital sexual relations between Jews and persons of German blood, *Transocean* reported. By other decrees Jews must report all their property both within the Duchy and abroad. Jewish doctors, dentists, pharmacists, druggists and veterinarians were warned to cease practising and all Jews must lay down their public offices and abandon public activity.

Japanese Leaving Burma Report Widespread Unrest

Japanese residents of Burma are leaving the British colony in ever-increasing numbers, *Transocean* reported from Tokyo last week. The German agency declared that all these travellers report the growth to alarming proportions of anti-British demonstrations in Rangoon and believe a "general outbreak" is imminent.

Japan Moves to Eliminate Foreign Influence from Church, Schools

IN conformity with the new policy of super-nationalism, an attempt is being made in Japan to eliminate all those superficial manifestations of foreign influence which emphasize the fact that modern Japanese civilization is the result of mixture with other civilizations. Foreign educators, missionaries and advisors have been ousted from their posts during the past two months. The Christian church in Japan is being made into a vessel for the philosophy of Japanese nationalism. The international Rotary Clubs where the world's businessmen have a common social meeting ground, are being disbanded.

Democratic Taint

An equally important reason for this dissolution of foreign influence is the taint of democratic method which burdens much of it. A correspondent for *The Christian Century*, American church magazine, reported in July having heard sermons in Japanese churches exhorting the congregations to attain the front rank of those practising self-denial for national policy. It was explained that this would repudiate the stress on personal freedom usually emphasized in Christian groups, since it had been found that such freedom was the "teaching of liberalism and democracy rather than the essence of religion."

The same correspondent reported that the Japan Methodist Church had been instructed to alter its constitution in accord with national policy. The Church was about to hold an emergency general conference to change the rules of order, so that an official once elected in accordance with government regulations would not be liable to democratic deposition.

No More Foreign Funds

The Japanese Episcopal Church, with a membership of 30,000, decided on August 20 to become independent of foreign financial aid which has been supplied by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada. The Church, which was founded in 1887, maintains two dioceses and eight regional districts in Japan. Funds received from the United States and Canada had been distributed by a board of trustees comprising three Americans, three Britons and four Japanese. It was reported by *Domei* that the foreign supervisors would leave Japan as soon as the Church becomes independent. Foreign missionaries now working with the Church are also expected to leave the country.

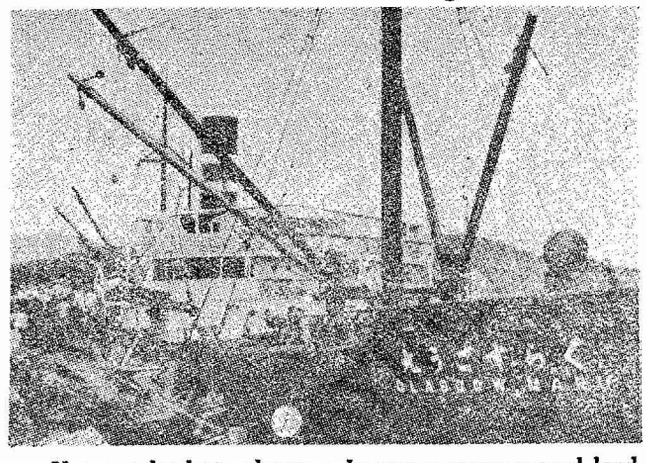
The reorganization of the entire Christian Church in Japan in order to make possible the dissemination of the "Japanese type of Christianity" in harmony with the new nationalism, was discussed by the Christian Federation on August 30. A week later the directors of the Christian Educational Union met at Tokyo to decide upon the replacement, wherever possible, of foreign teachers and school and university officials throughout Japan. It was agreed at the conference to refuse all future monetary grants from abroad. The Union, representing mission schools founded by foreign funds, decided to operate its member schools along purely Japanese lines, and like the churches to establish a policy of service to the Japanese nation. There are 680 American missionaries in the Japanese Empire, according to *Domei*, among them many of the teachers who will soon be asked to leave Japan. An interesting commentary on the zeal with which super-nationalism is being pursued in Japan is the fact that the reorientation of churches, schools and other organizations tainted by foreign touch, is being brought about under heavy government pressure. Like the earlier dissolution of the political parties, there is no indication that the move is voluntary.

On August 28, a number of high officials of the Salvation Army in Japan met at Tokyo and decided to sever all relations with headquarters in England, *Domei* reported. It was decided to oust all foreign nationals (there were only two) and to re-name the organization the Salvation Corps and dovetail it into the "Japanese spirit." Uniforms and titles of officers will be altered and even the old Salvation Army songs will be dropped. The excuse for this sweeping change-over was furnished by the Japanese authorities, who alleged that the Salvation Army was being used as a cloak for espionage. The authorities instructed the foreign officers of the organization to leave Japan and according to *Domei* they did.

The most recent Rotary Club group to disappear in honorable self-dissolution for the greater glory of Dai Nippon was the Japan-Manchukuo Rotary, which was disbanded on September 4 by act of its control committee in Tokyo. The group had 47 branches.

An indication that an attempt is being made to instil the new "Japanese spirit" into overseas Japanese regardless of their foreign citizenship, was the *United Press* report from Honolulu on August 27 that local government authorities were keeping an eye on two Japanese subjects believed to be connected with the Tokyo Ministry of Education, who are lecturing to Japanese communities and advocating a system of education which in effect would tighten the bonds between American-born Japanese in Hawaii and their mother country. On September 7 a representative of the Propaganda Bureau of the Japan Cultural Society in southern California told an interviewer in Tokyo that Japanese farmers in the United States are being ignored by the American Government and "need guidance" from Japan.

Is It the Last Cargo?



Newsweek photo shows a Japanese cargo vessel loading scrap-iron at a U.S. Pacific Coast port. The vessel was held up temporarily as a result of the ban on exports of scrap-iron, but later was permitted to proceed, with the understanding it was the last cargo of this war material to be shipped to Japan.

Grassett Says Hongkong Will be Defended to Last

Britain's policy is to defend Hongkong "to the very last," Major-Gen. Arthur E. Grassett, General Officer in Command of the British troops at Hongkong, told a party of visiting American journalists on Sept. 4, according to *United Press*. Among the visitors was Mr. Roy W. Howard, president of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, who has since returned to the United States.

Major-Gen. Grassett described Hongkong's defenses to the visitors and declared that for any invader Hongkong would be a "tough nut to crack." Military preparedness and reserve supplies, he said, would enable the crown colony to hold out against attack for a considerable time.

The Hongkong Government promulgated a new order under the Emergency Regulations on Sept. 7, prohibiting the return to Hongkong of women and children already evacuated and barring entry to all women, or children under 18, who have no special police permit.

Cost of Living Index Shows Slight Decline

The general cost of living index of Chinese workers in Shanghai showed a slight decline in August as compared with July, according to the monthly report of the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council, standing at 442.29 (the base index of 100 is for 1936), the drop being 1.38 percent. The purchasing power of the Chinese dollar as compared with 1936 was 22.57 cents.

While food prices showed a drop of 2.47 percent in August, clothing was up 2.20 percent. In general, drops in some price categories were compensated by increases in others. The S.M.C. report concludes that there has been little improvement in the general economic situation as it affects the livelihood of Shanghai workers and that retail prices in general showed no tendency to become lower.

94-057

War Conditions Spur Development Of Local Pharmaceutical Industry

BY FREDERICK FANG

BEFORE the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, Shanghai had only seven pharmaceutical factories with a total capitalization somewhat in excess of $4,000,000. Of these, the International Dispensary, Ltd. at the corner of Honan and Foochow Roads, was the largest with a total capital of $2,080,000. With the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the surrounding districts of Shanghai and the concentration of refugees in this city, the population rose to over five millions and more than 50 pharmaceutical factories were organized here. Their total capital is estimated at more than $10,000,000.

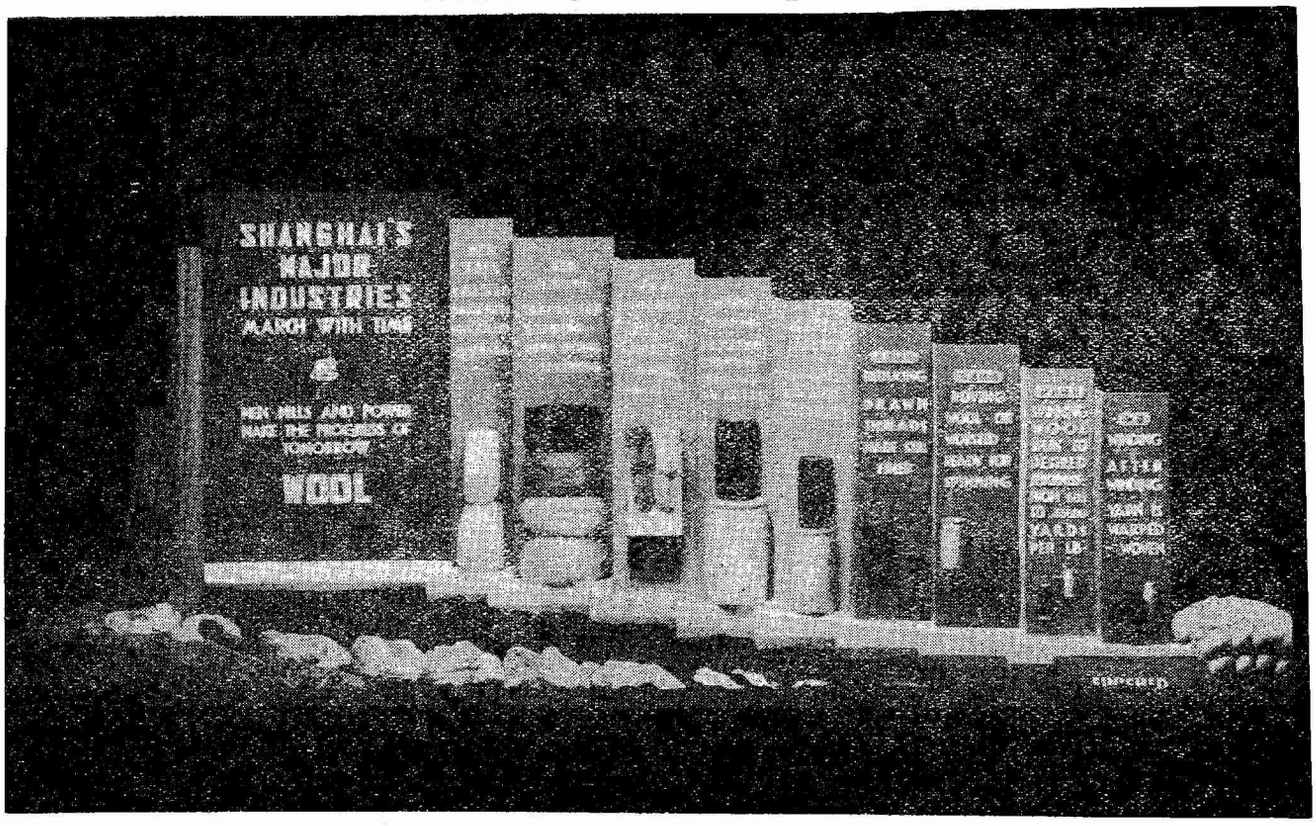
There are various reasons for the development of this particular industry in Shanghai during the past three years. The more important are: (1) the slump in the value of the Chinese dollar, which has automatically increased the prices of imported drugs to such a high level that they are beyond the means of ordinary people; (2) the European war, which has made it more and more difficult to import foreign medicines; (3) the presence of large sums of idle capital in Shanghai which are being invested in these factories because of their high percentage of profit; and probably (4) the general poor health of Shanghai people, who suffer heavily from nervous strain because of the rise and fall of exchange and commodity prices; exhaustion by frequenting too much the night clubs, gambling houses, and opium dens; poor housing conditions and bad sanitation. It is important to note that although more than fifty factories have been organized in Shanghai, few of them manufacture articles needed for first-aid purposes in the fighting areas.

A glance at the kinds of medicines advertised in the local papers will show that most of the products of these factories are specifics for poor digestion, dysentery, headache, venereal diseases, or general debility. At first, the factories mostly produced imitations of imported cough drops, lysol and codliver oil, but now they are turning out yeast tablets and Vitamins A., B., C. and D. Most of the products are general tonic medicines. The more important ones are listed in the following: Neo-Syphazsan, Halisun, Citasin, Phenalsal, Vitasin, Levix, Ovaden, and Zymasun, manufactured by the Sin Yi Pharmaceutical Factory; Biozyhen, Biolactase, Placemon, Neosavas, Livemin, and Halimin manufactured by the New Asia Pharmaceutical Factory; Fanopeptose, Endo-Miltin and Blandol manufactured by the Chiu Fu Pharmaceutical Factory; Cod-Vital, Aemesis, and Godua manufactured by the Chen Te Pharmaceutical Factory; Amdyse and Urgonin "G.B." by the International Dispensary, Ltd.

Although it is generally known that these factories have made large profits during the past two years, there is no estimate of their total annual turnover. One conservative estimate puts it at $50,000,000, with profits ranging from 30 to 50 percent. The business of these factories is expected to remain good, although Shanghai has been cut off completely from other cities of China following the closure of the Indo-China and Burma roads and the tightening of the blockade along the Chekiang and Fukien coast, for most of the products are locally consumed.

In addition to the pharmaceutical factories, mention must be made of a number of Chinese medicine factories recently organized in Shanghai. The most important is the San Yu Industrial Corporation, which was famous for the manufacture of the best towels. When the Hangchow towel factory of the company was taken over by the Japanese, the corporation turned its attention to the manufacture of Chinese medicine. Its products, known as *San Yu Pao Wan* pills, are good for practically every kind of sickness in old and young, male and female—if its advertisements are believed. The company enjoys very good business because the pills do help the people. They improve the appetite and keep

Wool is Important to Shanghai Mills



Shanghai Power Co. photo

Although it started later than cotton, the manufacture of woollen yarn and cloth was making great headway here before the Sino-Japanese war. The production of it promised to become a major economic activity of the city. Above display appeared recently in the window of the Shanghai Power Company.

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the digestive organs in good condition.

Another old Chinese drug store is enjoying good business in the sale of *Chai Ku Tsai*, commonly known as the Chinese "Baby's Own Tablets." The *Eng Aun Tong* "Tiger Balm" is still the best cure for headache in the market and is very popular among both Chinese and foreigners.

During the past year, a number of new medicines manufactured in America and Europe have been introduced into Shanghai. This, however, is insignificant when compared with the sales of Japanese medicines in Shanghai. The widely-advertised Japanese medicine now is not *Jen-tan* but Wakamoto, a kind of yeast tablet. The other best-advertised Japanese medicine is a blood tonic known as Polytamin, containing amino-acids. It is manufactured by the Japanese Takeda Chemical Co., Ltd. with head office at 125 Foochow Road. Other Japanese pharmaceutical factories in Shanghai are the Number One Company, with a capital of Yen 2,000,000, which manufactures soap in addition to medicine; the Tien Tung Chemical Works with a capital of Yen 100,000 and the Shanghai Chemical Works.

The following list gives the names and capitalization of the major Chinese pharmaceutical factories in Shanghai:

Anglo-French Dispensary, Ltd., Great Western Road, $600,000.

China Dispensary Company, Alabaster Road, $10,000.

Chung Kuo Pharmaceutical Factory, Chengtu Road, $10,000.

Anglo-Chinese Dispensary, Ltd., Foochow Road, $400,000.

Great China Dispensary, Ltd., Foochow Road, $500,000.

International Dispensary, Ltd., Honan Road, $2,080,000.

Chiu Fu Pharmaceutical Factory, Burkill Road, $200,000.

Chen Teh Pharmaceutical Works, Tai Sui Road, $50,000.

Min Sen Pharmaceutical Works, Wuting Road, $150,000.

Min Yi Pharmaceutical Works, Sinza Road, $500,000.

Ping Kong Pharmaceutical Works, Taku Road, $60,000.

Sin Li Chemical Works, Rue Massenet, $200,000.

Mei Lung Chemical Works, Route de Say Zoong, $250,000.

New Asia Pharmaceutical Works, Sinza Road, $1,000,000.

Sin Kong Works, Gordon Road, $20,000.

Pei Fu Pharmaceutical Works, Sinza Road, $40,000.

Ko Ta Chemical Works, Shanhaikwan Road, $30,000.

Fu Tze Works, Yu Ya Ching Road, $100,000.

Hai Pu Pharmaceutical Works, Weihaiwei Road, $100,000.

Per Lin Chemical Works, Rue Chapsal, $20,000.

Yueh Hwa Pharmaceutical Works, Zikawei, $50,000.

Sin Hwa Chemical Works, Markham Road, $40,000.

Wing On Chemical Works, Boone Road, $50,000.

Burma Ex-Premier Jailed For Defense Law Violation

Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma until February 1939, was sentenced on August 29 to 12 months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of violating the Burma defense regulations, according to *Reuter* report. Dr. Maw was arrested early in the month after resigning from Parliament.

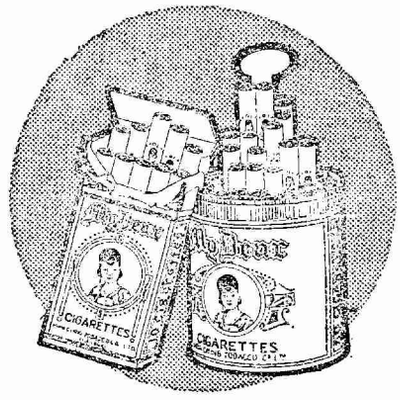
Left-Wing Elements Said Removed by Chungking

Contrary to reports that Communist leaders are occupying important posts in the government at Chungking, there is not one in any high-ranking position with the exception of Chow En-lai who is vice-Minister of Political Affairs on the board of the National Military Council, *Reuter* reported this week.

It is evident that fewer and fewer left-wing leaders are actively participating in any National Government activity, the dispatch continued. A recent change is the removal of Kuo Mo-jo, left-wing author and poet, from the post of director of the Publicity Department of the Political Affairs Board, following the resignation of General Chen Cheng. Since Kuo's departure, the Department has been completely cleared of the left-wing writers with which he filled it, *Reuter* stated. Another radical writer, Miss Shen Tze-chiu, is reported to have left the war capital to join the New Fourth Army in the Shanghai area. Miss Shen recently resigned as head of the Cultural Affairs Department of the National Women's Supervisory Committee.

General Chang Chih-chung assumed his new post as director of the Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission on September 2. He succeeds General Chen Cheng, who was recently appointed commander of the Szechwan military area.

China's Best



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Anti-Jewish Campaign Started in France

Anti-Semitism received official sanction in France recently as the government went into action against contributions by Jews to public life. An imitation Hitler Youth Movement sprang up in German-occupied Paris with the avowed aim of fighting Jews, Freemasons and all others suspected of having "incited the French people to war."

The "Young Front" organization of French youth "dedicated to making all young Frenchmen strong, firm and disciplined," was publicly inaugurated in Paris amid a colorful display of banners and flags (including the American), on August 28. Announcing his program in a speech at the organization headquarters, the young leader of the group, Robert Hersant, said his program included extensive physical and military training.

The French periodical *Marianne* was banned for a period of three months from September 2 because it published an article by a Jewish writer named Lacache, according to *Transocean*. The radio announcer broadcasting the news of the ban described Lacache as one of the most dangerous Jewish advocates who had for years conducted a vigorous agitation for war.

A remarkably clear insight into the type of men by whom France is now ruled, was vouchsafed in another *Transocean* dispatch from Vichy, reporting that the Lyons military tribunal on August 29 sentenced five persons, one of them a wounded war veteran and the other a woman, to prison terms ranging from 15 to 18 months for listening to Moscow radio broadcasts.

The case could not even be proved by the tribunal. The defendants pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and witnesses declared they had heard nothing of the alleged Moscow broadcast in the cafe where the prisoners were supposed to have listened. The newspaper *Progres*, according to the German news agency, declared that the only thing which could be really proved against the defendants was that they were formerly affiliated with the French Communist Party or with left-wing trade unions.

Police Arrest Japanese Christian Leader in Tokyo

The Reverend Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa, well-known social welfare worker of the Christian Evangelist Mission and widely-read author, was arrested by the Tokyo gendarmerie on August 28 for alleged violation of the military penal code, *Domei* reported. The minister was taken into custody with a colleague, the Reverend Mr. Kiyotake Ogawa, at the Nippon Church of Christ. It was understood, said *Domei*, that the Rev. Mr. Kagawa is charged with sending anti-war writings to American religious organizations.

94-060

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Vichy Government Reorganizes Cabinet

The first reorganization of the French Government at Vichy took place September 6 when Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, accepted the resignation of the cabinet and immediately set about choosing a new cabinet. France's new Council of Ministers or inner cabinet will henceforth comprise Marshal Petain and only eight ministers. Two ministries, National Defense and Youth and Family, were discarded in the reshuffle. The second was incorporated into the Education Ministry.

The new cabinet list is appended below, the first eight names being included in the inner Cabinet: Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier; Raphael Alibert, Minister of Justice; Marcel Peyrouton, Minister of the Interior; Paul Baudoin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Yves Bouthillier, Minister of Finance; Admiral Francois Darlan, Minister of the Navy; General Huntziger, Minister of War; General Bergeret, Secretary of State for Air; Emile Ripert, Secretary of State for Education and Youth; Pierre Caziot, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Supply; Rene Belin, Minister of Labor and Industrial Production; M. Berthelot, Secretary of State for Communications; Rear-Admiral Platon, Secretary of State for Colonies.

Former ministers left out of the reorganized cabinet are Adrien Marquet who was Home Minister, General Colson who was War Minister, General Pujo who was Air Minister, Emile Mireaux who was Education Minister, Francois Pietri who was Communications Minister and Henry Lemery who was Colonies Minister.

Of the new Government appointees General Huntziger was a member of the Commission which concluded the armistice with Germany. Emile Ripert, Minister of Education, was formerly dean of the Paris Faculty of Law. General Maxime Weygand, former commander-in-chief of the French Armed forces and National Defense Minister in the first Petain Cabinet, has been appointed the Vichy Government's special delegate to French Africa. He has been given wide powers to insure the loyalty of the French colonial territories to the Vichy regime.

Former French Ministers To be Made Scapegoats

Probable scapegoats upon whom the wrath of the French people will be permitted to vent itself are Messrs. Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud former war premiers of France, a General Marie Gustave Gamel former commander-in-chief of t French Army, all of whom were a rested by order of the Vichy regi on September 7 and placed und heavy guard at Chazeron Castle ne Chatel-Guyon in the Puy de Dome.

A decree adopted by the Vichy r gime on September 3 terms the thr men "political and military perso alities liable to be considered dan gerous to national defense and publ security." It is expected that t three will be tried by the French Hig Court on charges of having involv France in the war. The decision arrest the former government official was believed prompted by the flig to the United States of Guy La Chan bre and Pierre Cot, former ministe of air.

Under the law of July 23 depriving Frenchmen who left the country with out permission between May 10 an June 30 of their rights as citizens Pierre Cot lost his citizenship as d Edouard de Rothschild, financier, an the journalists Henri de Kerillis, Gen evieve Tabouis, Emile Bure, Andr Giraud (Pertinax), Elie Joseph Bo and the former Deputy Edouar Jonas, *Havas* reported.

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Mirth Eliminated From Japanese Life

Japan appears to be growing spir tually bluer with each passing wee Not only are the police clamping dow persistently on all evidences of luxur but volunteer organizations of sel righteous snoopers have sprout throughout the nation to check an outburst of individualism whether be shown in a gaily-colored scarf an over-manifestation of laziness a weary vacationist.

It was reported by the *Asahi* September 6 that a "dangerous spir of devil-may-care" is penetrating th ranks of Japanese skiers. There ar many skiers who take up the spo merely for enjoyment, the journ warned, and many others who go mountain resorts pretending to wint sport enthusiasm but do no skiing all. If skiing were not such on exce lent physical developer the authoritie would, no doubt, ban it altogether, th *Asahi* declared.

The splendid new spirit pervadin Japan is evidenced in handbills dis tributed by volunteer snooping as sociations to lazy skiers. These read "Let us remember to keep up the true spirit of the mountains and s make the most of skiing." Manufac turers of sporting apparel are sai to have been urged to make skiing outfits in more somber hues.

Students in Japan are being usher into a period of quiet which should b excellent for their studies. Blue law now enforced provide that studen shall limit their use of public vehicle shall visit cinemas and theaters onl on holidays or if conducted by teacher, shall visit no entertainme establishments, and above all sha not hang around cafes where ther are waitresses.

The new Japanese spirit of sel abnegation was quick to traverse th narrow seas to Manchukuo and no

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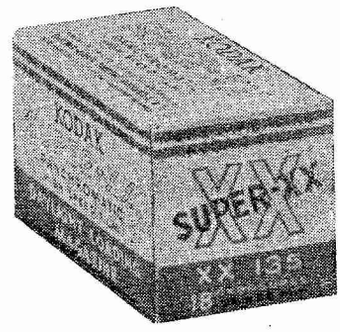

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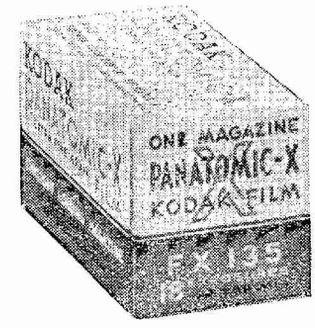

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according to a *Havas* report from Hsinking, stringent control is being maintained over the night-life of that gay capital. "Western-style liquors" are taboo in tea rooms and restaurants. Bars and cafes can remain open only from 5 p.m. till midnight. Waitresses at Japanese restaurants, geisha girls and even prostitutes must now were wear simple clothes, declared the dispatch.

U. S. Stresses "B" Sector Importance

THE importance of the Shanghai defense sectors in international relations was emphasized last week when U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated that the United States would remain adamant in its resolve to take over the former British "B" downtown sector where a number of important American firms have offices and where the American Consulate-General is situated.

In a statement to the press, Secretary Hull pointed out that the Commanders of the foreign defense forces had agreed at a formal meeting that American Marines should assume patrol duties in "B" sector upon withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai and that Japanese forces should take over "D" sector, another former British zone. The meeting was official and legal and the results arrived at had been confirmed by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The plan was agreeable to the United States Government, said Mr. Hull, but the Japanese had immediately raised objections. Pending the outcome of negotiations between the two Governments, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps would continue to patrol the area in dispute, he concluded.

On September 6, the day following this statement, the Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman commented that in his opinion the United States wanted a permanent settlement of the question. He went on to say, according to *Reuter:* "We do hope that the Japanese and American authorities on the spot, who are fully acquainted with all the aspects of the question and are better qualified to handle it, will be able to find a practical way to a solution." He failed to point out that the local authorities had had ample opportunity to settle the matter at their meeting and that the question has been definitely removed from the local scene to the chancelleries of the two interested governments.

S.V.C. Resignations

How long the S.V.C. can continue to patrol the area is a matter for surmise. Fourteen members of the Corps were reported to have resigned in the week ending September 3. On September 10, 37 more resigned for various reasons. The men are called upon for duty about one day in 12 and whereas they are personally eager to serve, the various firms which employ them are said to be up in arms over the disruption of routine.

In "D" sector, which was formally allotted to the Japanese forces, there has been recent evidence of serious lack of policing. The Japanese have not officially taken over the sector, pending outcome of present negotiations. On two occasions within the past fortnight, armed thugs have boarded buses along extra-Settlement roads. On the first, a gang of 10 men bullied a bus inspector and then smashed the windows of the vehicle. On the second occasion, last week, armed robbers entered a bus and robbed passengers. On September 9, Ta Tao police of the neighboring Chinese municipality tried to create an incident with members of the Reserve Unit of the Shanghai Municipal Police who were carrying on searches in the vicinity of Edinburgh and Great Western Road. The S.M.P. refused to be intimidated and the Ta Tao men withdrew, whereupon the matter was dropped by both sides.

Paper Urges Force

In an editorial on Sept. 7, the *Sin Shun Pao*, local Japanese Chinese-language organ, urged the use of force by Japan to settle the problem of Shanghai's foreign-controlled areas. There was no reason why the Japanese should attempt to take over the concessions by negotiation—they should occupy them by force, the paper declared. Japan had launched the war in China in order to "emancipate" the people of the Far East, the paper continued. But the Shanghai foreign areas had become hot beds of violent crime in contrast to the peaceful conditions prevailing in Japanese-occupied territory, and it was therefore Japan's duty to "purify this dark spot." Police of the International Settlement and French Concession, the paper charged, have not earnestly tried to arrest persons guilty of assassination, and the activities of these "bandits" have made the concessions a "hell on earth." Moreover, unscrupulous merchants rigged the market, landlords increased rents over and over again, bringing great hardship to residents. Japan should therefore take over the foreign areas in accordance with her sacred duty of saving the people.

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Lin Yutang Leaves China, Expresses Admiration for Chinese Nerves

BY WILLIAM CHANG

CHUNGKING, Aug. 24—"I don't regret the destruction of Chungking by Japan's indiscriminate bombings, because in the long run they will defeat their own purpose. But I do regret that I have not been able to see more of Free China in war and reconstruction," Dr. Lin Yutang, famous Chinese writer, declared on the eve of his departure for the United States on Aug. 19. Dr. Lin is said to have been "ordered abroad" by the Chinese Government to engage in "research work." Together with his wife and three daughters he left by air for Hongkong, en route to the United States, on the morning of Aug. 20.

Before leaving Chungking, Dr. Lin and his family had a big thrill when 190 Japanese planes staged their most devastating raid on Chungking, August 19. Although human casualties were small as compared with those in the bloody aerial murders of May 3 and 4, 1939, property damage was greater and more extensive. Dr. Lin and his family, sheltering in a dugout in the midst of the most intensely-bombed areas that day, narrowly missed misfortune when no less than 30 missiles, including incendiary ones, fell within 100 meters of his "cave." Two bombs actually landed above his dugout and exploded. Dr. Lin described his dugout experience as "exciting and unforgetable."

war and reconstruction projects b carried on in his country. Noth in the interior has disillusioned or Mrs. Lin. Of course there small things which do not go as should sometimes, but the whole sit tion is most encouraging. What most remarkable is the confidence the Chinese people, even the m underprivileged, in Generalissim Chiang Kai-shek. While in Americ Dr. Lin will write a book on t Chinese nation at war.

Helping Japan's New Order

Cartoon from "New Masses" (New York) sho Churchill helping Japan strangle Nationalist Chi The cartoon was published at the time of the Ang Japanese agreement to close the Burma road.

His Only Regret

Dr. Lin said his only regret was his rush back to the United States without being able to see more of his country. Nevertheless, he interviewed people and obtained considerable information in the wartime capital. He was deeply interested in the life and morale of the people in the campaign of resistance. "It is the nerve of the Chinese people to take things which few other races in the world can stand," he declared on the eve of his departure, when half of Chungking's sky was still aglow from the conflagration of the downtown section caused by Japanese incendiary bombs shortly after the noon hour.

In an interview, Dr. Lin said that he was deeply impressed by the vast

China's Diplomacy

From all practical standpoints, D Lin said that China's diplomac should be concentrated on bring ing about a closer relationshi with the United States and Sovi Russia to safeguard the common i terests of the three countries. Th fundamental principle of China diplomacy was reiterated by Gener lissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his stat ment on the third anniversary of th war on July 7. China has only on enemy, that is Japan, and all peace loving and righteous nations whic have no designs of aggression a China, are friends. However, D Lin pointed out, a line of demarcati should be drawn. For instance, Por tugal, Peru, Brazil are all friendly China, but they have had no bearin

whatsoever on China's war of resistance. Great Britain and France are also friendly, but today, being faced with a crisis of their own, they have resorted to unfriendly acts in disregard of righteousness.

Judging by the general trend of international events, Great Britain and France will have a busy and difficult time in looking after themselves. The future situation in the Pacific will be a state of tension with Soviet Russia, the United States and China on one side as against Japan on the other. Dr. Lin said he could see no possible conflict between the Soviet and the United States over helping China and checkmating Japan. Hence, it is not impossible for China to befriend the two at the same time. Furthermore, in view of such factors as geography, the amount of assistance received in the past, future communication relations and the eventual conclusion of peace in Europe, Soviet Russia is really China's friend of friends.

Having held one of the world's strongest powers at bay for three years, China is fully qualified as a first-class power herself. Consequently, when she seeks friendship, she is entitled to it on an equal footing. She needn't beg or offer concessions derogatory to her territorial integrity or sovereign rights. Moreover, an alliance is based on mutual military and economic needs. It should be set off from the question of doctrines or *isms*. China need not fear the imposition of foreign doctrines or politico-social structure over herself as a result thereof, the noted writer declared.

Commenting on American assistance to China, Dr. Lin said that it was gratifying to see that the United States had, in many ways, been a great help to the Chinese people in the war. However, much more could be done. He said that American financial assistance to China as "too commercial-like." The conditions under which loans were made aimed more at doing strict business with China than at supporting the Chinese Government economically, according to Dr. Lin.

City of Chungking is Declared Auxiliary Capital

The Chinese Government at Chungking issued a mandate on Sept. 7 making the city of Chungking an "auxiliary capital" of the Republic. Sian, capital of Shensi Province, was made an auxiliary capital some time ago.

A *Domei* report from Taiyuan on Sept. 7, said that Sian is experiencing a severe depression due to wild rumors of impending aerial and overland attacks by Japanese forces. A Chinese merchant who fled the city is said to have tendered this information. According to him, the Bureau of Public Safety of the Sian Municipality recently ordered two-thirds of the population to leave and pressed into compulsory service all males between the ages of 15 and 38. People in Sian are said to fear that the Japanese will cross the Yellow River to attack Sian, and trenches six feet wide and five feet deep have been dug against such an eventuality.

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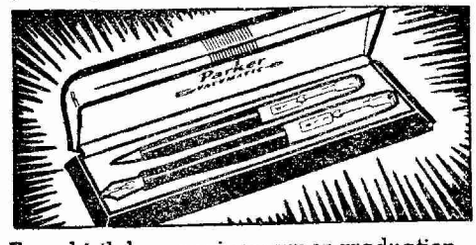

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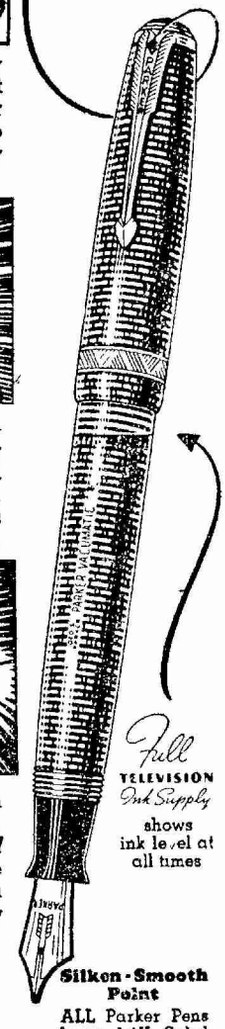

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Guerrillas Causing Japanese Great Difficulty in Parts of Shansi

LAND MINE BLASTS TRAIN COMING FROM HANGCHOW

A train bound from Hangchow to Shanghai struck a landmine between Wangtien and Shenshih on September 8. The locomotive and six cars were destroyed in the explosion, it was reported by the *North-China Daily News*. A 20-foot section of track was destroyed, too, but no casualties were mentioned. Japanese troops arrived on the scene of the wreck soon after it occurred, to track down the guerrillas who planted the mine.

MEAGER reports from both Chinese and Japanese sources indicate that something in the nature of a guerrilla offensive has been carried out in recent weeks by Chinese troops operating in Shansi Province. The scope of the campaign, which has raged principally in the central and southern parts of the Province, can be judged from the claims made by either side. *Domei* reported on September 8 that Chinese casualties in the region since August 20 amounted to 10,000 dead alone. The Chinese claim for the same period is 6,000 Japanese dead and wounded.

There is little doubt of the success of the Chinese offensive. Niangtsekwan Pass, key point on the Taiyuan-Shichiachwang railway, was reported taken from its Japanese garrison at the end of August and the nearby Chinghsing collieries totally destroyed. Japanese sources denied both reports, but admitted that heavy fighting is continuing along the railway, which is not expected to be open to traffic for several weeks. A dispatch from Chungking on September 9 alleged that the Chinese forces had "emancipated" 3,000 Chinese mine workers in the collieries. Severe damage was done to the railway when a number of bridges were destroyed and locomotives and coaches blown up.

Losses Said Avenged

The Japanese claim to have avenged their losses in a pitched battle south of the Taiyuan-Shichiachwang railway last week when, according to *Domei*, 4,255 Chinese were killed in a few hours' fighting Considering the fact that one of the tacties of guerrilla warfare is to avoid pitched battles, particularly against better-equipped foes, the report seems exaggerated.

Both sides agree on August 20 as the date hostilities, in the northwest were renewed on a large scale. The Japanese, however, claim it as the day they launched mopping-up operations against the Chinese. The Chungking Communist paper, *New China Daily*, reported on September 9 that in the three weeks just past 105 Chinese regiments on the northern front had engaged Japanese forces 102 times and had retaken 46 strategic points in southern Shansi, eastern Hopei and northern Chahar. The Japanese, said the paper, had been unable to counter-attack because of severed communications. The Chinese had turned their attention to seven Japanese-controlled railways and 15 highways. The well-equipped enemy had, however, been able to send their bombers over the captured positions with considerable effect.

The prospect of a major Japanese drive westward up the Han River to Shensi and down the Yellow River to Kansu, was deprecated last week by General Wei Li-huang commander of Government troops in northern Honan, southern Shansi and Shensi. In an interview with the *Ta Kung Pao* at Chungking, the 44-year-old leader declared that the enemy would need a number of fresh divisions for an attack on free China through the country now being so effectively defended.

Explaining the success of Chinese operations in Shansi, the General said that the guerrilla stronghold in the south of the province has proved vincible. This is Chungtiaoshan, strong-point in a mountain range the same name which the Japane have tried 11 times to capture. Wh it stands, it will serve to bar a Japanese advance west in that pa of the country. To take the stron hold, the Japanese at first tried co centrating several columns on it fro different directions. These tactic were defeated by the infiltration Chinese forces to the Japanese rea whence quick flanking attacks coul be carried out to harry the enemy, th General explained.

Japanese Change Tactics

During the eleventh drive, th Japanese changed their tactics. They divided southern Shansi into a num ber of districts and tried to mop these up one by one. General We said he had frustrated this scheme b concentrating his own troops secretl from all directions and in larg numbers and had annihilated th Japanese contingents one afte another. During the 11 drives, th General said the Japanese had lost

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Japan's 'New Order' Means Destruction and Misery

Photos by Thomas Kwang

These are pictures of the bombing of Chungking on Aug. 19, when about two-thirds of the business section of the city were wiped out by demolition and incendiary bombs. Top, left shows a big fire raging against a smoke-darkened sky, and immediately below it a kitchen serving meals to those rendered homeless. Lower, left, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek inspects a ruined section of the city. Top, right shows a Catholic church which was destroyed by Nippon bombs. Lower, right, people streaming to air-raid shelters after an alarm has sounded.

94-067

total of 200,000 men. He did not reveal his method of estimation.

In the Yangtsze River area, the Japanese announced on September 10 that three columns of their troops were closing in on 10,000 guerrillas of the New Fourth Army (under command of General Lo Ping-hui) and part of the Eighth Route Army, in the region north of the Yangtsze and east of the Tientsin-Pukow railway. The Japanese report stated that the Chinese forces had marched south from Shansi and had established a Communist government in the area to the west of Lake Kaoyu, western Kiangsu, after dislodging troops of the Chungking Government. The Japanese claimed their own drive is progressing smoothly and that a number of Communist strongholds have fallen.

Roy Howard Impressed

The determination of the Chinese to "hold on" against Japan evidently impressed Mr. Roy Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain in the United States, who visited Chungking last week. He told the press upon his arrival in Manila that China is in a position to "hold out indefinitely." The American publisher said that China has more reserves than is generally realized by the outside world. He added that China is evidently getting more supplies from Russia following the closure of the Burma highway.

The Japanese air raids over free China cities were more sporadic than usual last week, due perhaps to bad flying conditions. On September 4 Japanese planes raided the city of Ningpo. Japanese reports claimed military objectives had been bombed. Chinese reports stated that 40 persons were killed and 60 wounded in the raid. On the same day Japanese bombers raided Yuanlin, Hunan and destroyed two American mission schools and the residence of an American missionary, *Kuo Min* reported.

Japanese raiders were reported by *Domei* to have bombed Hengyang, southern Hunan, on September 7. The city was totally destroyed, it was claimed, and the railway running to Kweilin damaged beyond repair. On September 8 Japanese naval planes were reported by *Domei* to have destroyed military warehouses and gasoline depots east of Kinhwa, Chekiang Province.

Japanese Halt Movement Of Shanghai Products

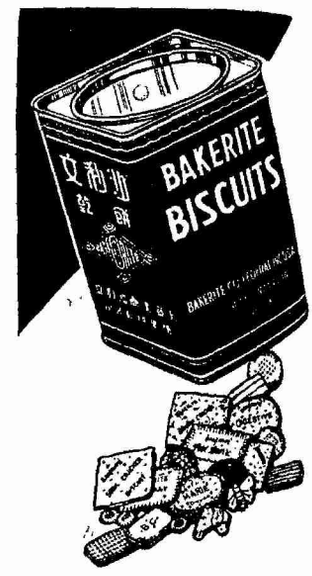
A recently-imposed ban on products manufactured in the foreign concessions of Shanghai and destined for the Japanese-occupied areas, was explained by a Japanese Embassy spokesman on September 6 as a measure to prevent the smuggling of goods into free China. He stated that a permit system would be introduced to facilitate control over the flow of goods. Firms desirous of shipping goods to occupied China could obtain permits from the Japanese Army or Navy and, once the permits were obtained, no further difficulties would be encountered. The Japanese have no intention of discriminating against foreign manufacturers, he said. The ban was first made known by the presence of posters at various points leading from the Settlement and Concession into Japanese-occupied areas. A large number of articles, including hardware, cloth of all descriptions, gauze, absorbent cotton, hospital supplies and electrical manufacturers are included in the ban.

Court Disrupts Browder's Electioneering Plans

Earl Browder, Communist Presidential candidate in the United States, will be unable to make a nation-wide campaign this year because the New York Federal Court has ruled that he is not to leave its jurisdiction, which is confined to New York. Browder is technically serving a four-year sentence for violation of passport regulations. He sought the court's permission to go to the Pacific coast to deliver campaign speeches.

Chiang Assails Rice Hoarders of Szechwan

General Chiang Kai-shek on September 10 sternly warned all hoarders of rice in Szechwan Province to dispose of their stocks to the public before the Government should order them commandeered. Dubbing the speculators "the common disgrace of all Szechwanese people," the General demanded that they release their rice to ease the market, or else suffer the penalty of having the grain seized and paid for at only half the official price. He declared that Szechwan had last year reaped the best rice harvest in many seasons, and there was therefore no reason for any shortage. He laid particular blame for hoarding on the landed gentry. Hoarders have been given until October 15 to act.



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Woodhead's Son Enlists In the British Army

R. G. Woodhead, Reuter's agent in Peiping and son of H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., editor of *Oriental Affairs*, arrived in Shanghai from North China this week, en route to Singapore to enlist in the British fighting forces. He is 26 years of age and was born in Tientsin, receiving his education at Eastbourne College in England and his first journalistic training with the *Hastings Observer*, a south coast English newspaper. Before becoming their agent in Peiping, Mr. Woodhead served in Reuters Shanghai office.

Vichy Delivers Youthful Terrorist to Gestapo

Herschel Grynszpan, youthful Jewish refugee from Poland who assassinated Ernst von Rath, German Embassy attache in Paris, in 1938, was last week handed over by the Petain Government to the tender mercies of the Nazi Gestapo, according to *United Press*. The report stated that delivery was made in accordance with the terms of the Franco-German armistice agreement. Grynszpan slew the German official as an act of vengeance for Nazi ill-treatment of the Jews, was brought to trial in a French court, but never sentenced.

Tass Denies Soviet-Reich Talks Held in Moscow

A report carried by the Japanese newspaper *Hochi*, alleging special information of a meeting held this August between Joseph Stalin and the German Ambassador Count von Schulenburg in Moscow, was flatly denied by the Russian official news agency *Tass* on September 7. The Japanese paper had reported that the two statesmen discussed the conclusion of an agreement between the U.S.S.R., Germany, Italy and Japan and the cancellation of the Anti-Comintern Pact. *Tass* stated that Stalin has not met the German envoy for the last seven months.

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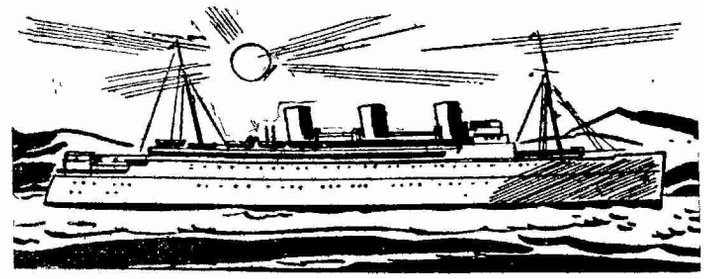

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94-069

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

August 9

Chungking suffers one of worst aerial bombardments when 100 Japanese planes raid downtown district, western suburbs, north bank of Chialing River and safety zone on south bank of Yangtsze. One thousand reported killed and wounded. Compound of Middle School of the American Methodist Mission hit. Bombs drop near American Embassy and new British Embassy building.

London War Office announces British garrisons in Shanghai and North China, about 1,500 strong, are being withdrawn for service elsewhere. No indication as to where troops will be sent. British garrison has been here since 1927.

Chinese Government has made preparations to back authorities in Indo-China by "armed force" should Japan take any action there detrimental to China's interest, reports official "Central Daily News" from Chungking. Military as well as political plans for better Franco-Japanese relations are continuing in a friendly spirit at Tokyo, Vichy Government reports. Japan said pressing for military and naval bases in Indo-China.

*
**

August 10

Ninety Japanese planes raid Chungking, causing seven fires but less than 160 casualties, **Reuter** reports. Raid includes north bank of Chialing River and south bank of Yangtsze, safety zone formally protected by Japanese.

American Marines to remain in Shanghai despite British withdrawal, Washington announces. Garrison will not be increased, however. Japanese said desirous of assuming control over about-to-be-abandoned British defense sectors.

Chungking press urges military alliance between China and Indo-China for joint defense of French colony. Major-General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese Inspectorate to Indo-China, returned to Hanoi today from Tokyo, thereby easing tension caused by fear that negotiations between Japan and colony had reached impasse. Gen. Nishihara expected to reopen negotiations with colonial administration within few days.

Japanese Navy extends blockade of Chekiang-Fukien coast first announced July 15. Extension will have effect as of August 15.

*
**

August 11

A single wave of 90 Japanese planes appeared over Chungking today, dropping bombs on lower city, western suburbs, north bank of Chialing and south bank of Yangtsze. Chinese pursuit planes give battle. Casualties and property damage negligible.

Withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai regarded in Washington as end of British appeasement in Far East, **Reuter** reports. Action seen as preparation to meet Japanese threat by concentration of forces at strategic points such as Singapore. Threat to China by Japanese invasion through Indo-China minimized. Terrain of colony believed suitable for defense. Germany believed coveting Indo-China.

Aug. 12.

Chinese pursuit ships bring down five of 90 Japanese planes raiding Tzeliuching in western Szechwan. Six others badly damaged, according to official Chinese report. Bombers also raid Luchow on Yangtsze. Chinese air force to celebrate third anniversary on August 14. In three-year period has brought down 848 Japanese planes and killed 1,148 Japanese airmen, according to official announcement. It has also sunk 40 Japanese warships and damaged 154 others.

Rear-Admiral Moriji Takeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Landing Party at Shanghai, proposes meeting of Joint Defense Committee of International Settlement to discuss redistribution of British defense sectors. Foreshadowing Japanese determination to gain control of Western Area defense sector, Japanese forces today move into strategically-situated gambling den area to await British departure. France not contemplating troop withdrawal from Shanghai Concession, Vichy declares. Tokyo spokesman says Japan will not ask withdrawal of other European belligerent forces from China, i.e. Italians. Chungking press declares Chinese Government was not informed of British troop withdrawal beforehand.

Aug. 13

General Chiang Kai-shek, in broadcast on anniversary of hostilities in Shanghai area three ago, tells Chinese in Shanghai occupied areas never to doubt ultimate Chinese victory. Declaring Japan end of its tether, Chiang says will prove to Japanese militarists Russia was to Napoleon, who disaster by penetrating deep into enemy country.

Chungking Army organ, Sao Tang urges conclusion of military alliance between China and Indo-China for defense of the French colony.

Round-table conference between French and Japanese officials in Indo-China will be held in near future **Domei** reports, inasmuch as Japanese policies for the further interception of war supplies to Chungking have been worked out by Tokyo.

*
**

Aug. 14

Japanese troop concentrations along Indo-China border and fleet concentration off Hainan Island reported by Vichy which also hears unconfirmed report of heavy Chinese-Japanese fighting along border.

Chungking establishes National Price Control Administration to insure proper distribution of food and daily necessities and to control prices. Decrees that profiteers hoarders shall be liable to death penalty. Government also decides to unify anti-smuggling administration in order to check outflow of capital. Government decrees that all luxuries stocked in shops must be sold by the end of October.

Tokyo reports that negotiations for basic treaty between Nanking and Japan are "proceeding smoothly" and

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treaty should be ready for ratification in the near future.

Bandit menace in vicinity of Peiping grows daily worse. Many people are moving within Chinese and Tartar walls of city. Japanese troops and police unable to eliminate the marauders.

**

Aug. 15

Amid heavy downpours of rain which have caused the flooding of many south China rivers, Chinese and Japanese troops are at present engaged in fierce fighting in Kwangsi province near the Indo-China border, Chungking reports. An army spokesman declares Chinese forces occupied the town of Shangchin 10 miles east of Lungchow on August 5 driving out the entire Japanese garrison. Japanese efforts to keep control of roads have been hampered by the tropic floods.

Wei Li-han, Commander of Chinese forces in northern Honan and southern Shansi, declares the Japanese Army in north China is too weak to open a drive to the west at present. He predicts some increase in military activity in the fall, however.

Reports reaching Chungking today state that about 3,000 people were killed when Japanese planes bombed and machine-gunned Yangtsze town of Luchow west of Chungking on August 12. Thirty-six planes swooping low over town said to have machine-gunned 2,000 people with heavy-caliber guns.

Yokohama Court Fines American For Smuggling

The Yokohama Court on September 6 fined Mr. G. L. Holland, American employee of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, Yen 30,000 for violation of the exchange control law, *United Press* reported. Holland was charged with having conducted illegal exchange transactions in yen and United States dollars. Two alleged accomplices, Sofia Zigler, German resident of Shanghai, and Richard Soriano, French resident of Shanghai, were allowed to go free when charges against them were dropped.

Oikawa Succeeds Yoshida As Japan's Navy Minister

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Base, was formally installed on September 5 as Minister of the Navy in succession to Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, who resigned on the pretext of illness. The retiring Minister was placed on the Naval Staff Board.

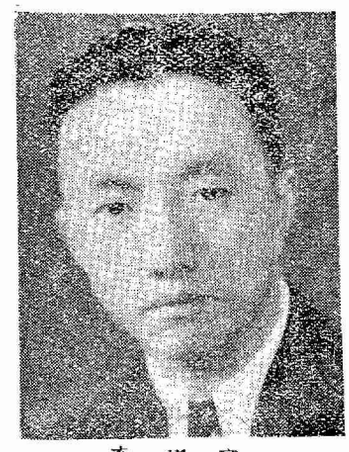
Admiral Oikawa's place at the Yokosuka base will be taken by Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, supreme war councillor and former commander-in-chief of the Japanese naval forces in south China.

Another appointment made September 5 was that of Mr. Hajime Matsumiya, former acting vice-minister of foreign affairs, as ambassador-at-large to French Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, British India and Oceana.

On September 9, *Domei* reported the appointment of Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retired army officer and one-time delegate to the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva, to be ambassador to the U.S.S.R. Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, director of the Euro-Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, will fill the post of minister-at-large to the Soviet Union. Ten other Japanese diplomatic and Foreign Office appointments were announced on the same day.

Who's Who in China

Robert Lee, professor, born at Shanghai, April 1, 1912; graduate of Nanyang College, Chiao-Tung University, Cornell



李 翊 襄

Robert Lee (Li Yih-shang)

University, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; Foreign Department, Bank of China; at present the Business Adviser of the Sun Sun Co., Ltd., teacher, University of Shanghai and La Universitato Utopia; address: Room 717, 33 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Puppets to Convoke A People's Assembly

The Nanking regime has decided to convoke a "National People's Assembly" on January 1, 1941 to pass on the constitution of the government of occupied China, it was reported this week by the *Central China Daily News*.

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94-071

Men and Events

Com. G. S. Rentz and Mrs. Rentz recently arrived in Shanghai where Com. Rentz will be Chaplain of the USS Augusta.

*

Prof. D. C. Graham, director of the Museum of Art and Archaeology of West China Union University, recently arrived in Shanghai. He is accompanied by Mrs. Graham.

*

Lieut.-Col. D. Curtis of the U.S. Marine Corps, who recently arrived in Shanghai with Mrs. Curtis, has taken over command of the Second Battallion of the Fourth Regiment, U.S.M.C.

*

Spencer Sze, nephew of Dr. and Mrs. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, who recently was graduated from St. John's University, has joined the Shanghai staff of the Bank of China.

*

C. P. Kahmann of the Shanghai Power Company was married on Aug. 30 to Miss Galena Meredith of Shanghai. Mr. Kahman is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kahmann of Kansas City.

*

J. C. Greine, member of the staff of the American Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., who recently arrived in Shanghai, has taken over his duties as secretary of the Shanghai Navy Y.M.C.A.

*

Sir George Sansom, commercial councillor of the British Embassy in Tokyo, according to **Domei**, will shortly proceed to New York where he will deliver a series of lectures at Columbia University. He has resided in Japan, Manchuria and Korea since 1904.

*

Paul M. A. Linebarger, who is an assistant professor at Duke University, was in Nanking on an inspection trip last week, according to **Central Press.** In the puppet capital he met Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, and other members of the Wang Ching-wei government. The visitor is a son of Dr. Paul Linebarger, once legal adviser to the Chinese National Government.

*

Mrs. C. Lunt, mother of Carrol Lunt, Shanghai newspaperman, recently returned to Shanghai after a visit of several months in the United States. Carrol Lunt, who has been lecturing in the United States on behalf of the Japanese military authorities, recently was compelled by the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation to register with the State Department as a Japanese agent.

*

The German **Transocean** news service circulated a report on Sept. 2, alleging that the Japanese were planning the organization of a new postal union in the Far East with the apparent intention of withdrawing from the International Postal Union. The new organization, according to the report, will include Japan, Manchukuo, China, French Indo-China, Netherlands Indies and the Philippines. The chief object is to lower rates, stated the report.

*

Dr. Paul Yu Pin, Catholic Bishop of Nanking, who was forced to leave that city as a result of the Japanese occupation and has since been residing in West China, has been appointed chairman of the Committee for the Relief of Northeastern Refugees. He succeeds Liu Shang-ching. The Committee is working on a plan to utilize the services of refugees from the Japanese-occupied Northeastern Provinces in land reclamation projects in northwestern China.

Daylight saving, introduced in Shanghai for the first time this summer, will be continued until Oct. 12, the Shanghai Municipal Council decided last week.

*

General Jose Felix Estigarribia, President of the South American Republic of Paraguay) was killed Sept. 7 in an airplane crash.

*

Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa, Captain of Artillery and a cousin of Emperor Hirohito of Japan, was killed "somewhere in Inner Mongolia" on Sept. 4 when a plane in which he was riding crashed. The prince was 30 years old.

*

Chen Chia-keng (Tan Ka-kee) Chinese rubber magnate of Singapore, was welcomed at a mass meeting in Shiuchow, Kwangtung, on Sept. 5, when speeches were made by government officials, including Gen. Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung.

*

Kyoesti Kallio, President of Finland, died Sept. 7 of heart disease at the age of 67. He had been head of the Finnish state since 1937 and led his country during the war with Russia last December and January.

*

Boris Favlovich Dobrinen, 33-year old Russian, who was being treated for heroin poisoning at the Police Hospital, died on Sunday, Sept. 8. Dobrinen was picked up in the street in Japanese-controlled Hongkew, unconscious from smoking heroin-impregnated cigarettes.

*

Three hundred motion picture projectors will be loaned to China by an American film company, **Havas** reported from Chungking Sept. 5. Chungking authorities plan to use the machines in connection with the mass education program.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, famous Ital conductor, died at Ferrara on Sept at the age of 60. For ten years he w director-general of the Milan Scala a for 26 years directed the Metropoli Opera in New York.

*

A new Marshal's insignia, the "Ma shal's Star," has been created for t top-ranking commanders of Russi Red Army, **Tass** announced last wee The insignia is a five-pointed gold a platinum star with diamonds in t center.

*

S. Matsumoto, departmental chief **Domei**, Japanese press service, may b appointed to a diplomatic post, accor ing to **Transocean report** from Toky on Aug. 30. The report stated that t Tokyo Foreign Office may shortly ap point a number of newspapermen diplomatic posts in succession to pr fessional diplomats who recently ha been recalled.

*

The Shanghai Municipal Council ha voted $4,000 toward the fund opene by the **Shanghai Evening Post** to a the dependents of the late Mr. K Krasson, who was killed when attempt ing to halt assassins of the late Sa H. Chang, who was murdered on Ju 19. The Krasson Fund is now well o the $20,000 mark.

* *

The Standing Committee of the C.E of the Kuomintang has requested t Chinese Government at Chungking issue a mandate of commendation honor of the late Shao Hsu-pai, memb of the Standing Committee of Pa Headquarters in Shanghai and c currently a member of the Shang Labor Union, who was assassinated July. Central Party Headquarters w instructed to make a special grant $20,000 to the family of the deceased

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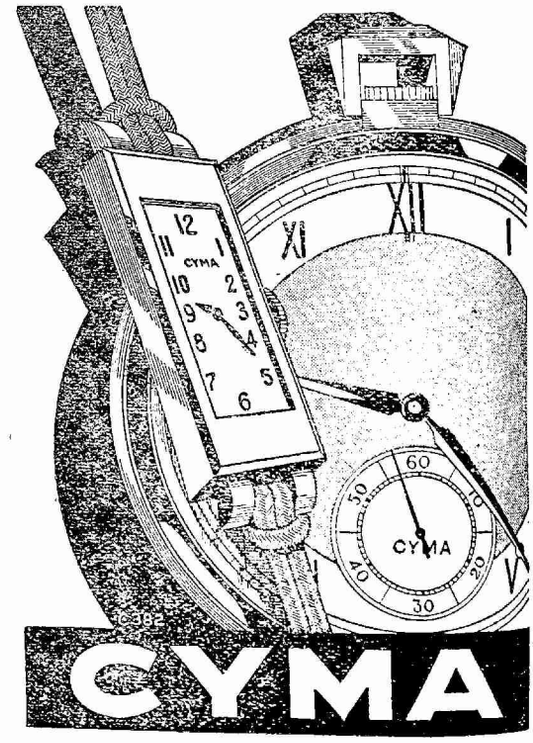

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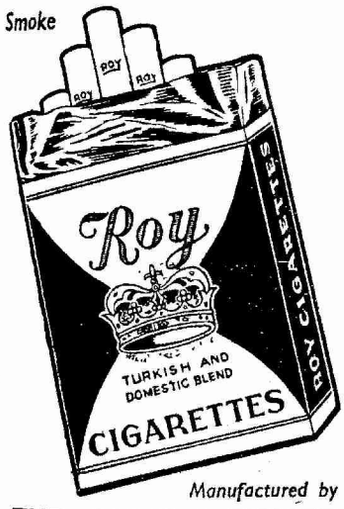

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L. N. Johnson, member of the staff of the National City Bank, has returned to Shanghai from home leave spent in the United States. Mrs. Johnson and their child will remain in the United States for the time being.

*

James J. Walker, former Mayor of New York City, was appointed last week as "impartial chairman" of the New York cloak and suit industry at a salary of U.S.$20,000 a year. The appointment was made by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at the request of employers and employees.

*

Liang Han-tsao, secretary-general of the National Legislative Yuan, is scheduled for early appointment as Minister of the Political Affairs Board of the National Military Council. He will succeed Gen. Chen Cheng, who has resigned his post in Chungking in order to command Chinese troops on the Yangtsze, according to **Kuomin** report.

*

The census of the population of Shanghai's International Settlement, usual every five years, is to be omitted this year due to the need for economy. The Shanghai Municipal Council estimates, however, that the Settlement population has risen by two and a half to three times above the 1935 figure, which was 1,149,443.

*

Lu Yu-wen was appointed chief secretary of the National Food Administration recently organized by the Chinese National Government, according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking. Other officials include Chang Liang-jen, director of the Administrative Control Department of the Food Administration; Wang Chih-yung, director of the Business Control Department, and Li Chia-lung, director of the Finance Department.

*

All visas issued by former diplomatic or consular representatives of Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania after Aug. 7, 1940 have ceased to be valid as a consequence of the absorption of those countries by the U.S.S.R. Announcement to this effect was made here last week by the Norwegian Consulate-General, which is in temporary charge of the consular affairs of the U.S.S.R.

*

The Soviet authorities in Moscow announced on Sept. 7 the appointment of a Mr. Pospelov as editor of the newspaper **Pravda.** The Government also announced that Zhdanov, who had been head of the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, had been released from his duties and a man named Alexandrov appointed to the position. It also was announced in Moscow on Sept. 7 that the Council of Peoples Commissars had appointed Andrey Yanuaryevich Vyshinsky, vice-chairman of the Council, to the post of First Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs. Vyshinsky was prosecutor in the Moscow "purge" trials.

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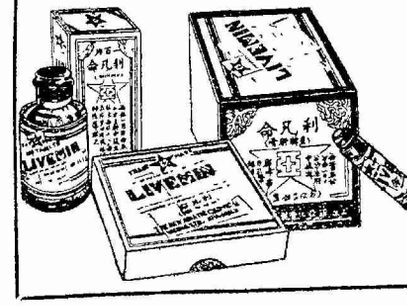

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In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Application of Arthur Berlin and his wife Judith Hart Berlin to change their names	Cause No. 4521 Special Proc. No. 2400 NOTICE Filed at Shanghai, China, Sept. 9th., 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Berlin and his wife, Judith Hart Berlin, intend to make application to the United States Court for China at Shanghai for an Order authorizing them to change their names from Arthur Berlin to ARTHUR HART BURLING and from Judith Hart Berlin to JUDITH HART BURLING in accordance with the provisions of the Statute such case made and provided.

This application is made on the following grounds:

That your Petitioner, Arthur Berlin was born in Boston, Mass., U.S.A. on August 4th, 1901: he was educated at the Boston Latin School and graduated from Harvard University in June, 1923.

That the name Berlin is taken by persons with whom your Petitioner, Arthur Berlin, has business and social relations as indicating that your Petitioner, Arthur Berlin, is of German nationality or descent.

That your Petitioner, Arthur Berlin, is not German or of German descent, and is 100 per cent. American, with high American ideals and your Petitioners have no other reasons for desiring such change of name, and are not aware of any objection to said change existing, nor do your Petitioners know of any reason that can be urged against it.

Dated: Shanghai, China, September 9th, 1940.

(sd) Arthur Berlin.

.....

(sd) Judith Hart Berlin.

.....

Liu Yung-hwa, 37 years old, armed guard employed by a Japanese-protected gambling house in Nantao, died in the Paulun Hospital on Monday, Sept. 9, from wounds received in an attack by four other gangsters. Liu had two bullet wounds in his body and his back was badly gashed by an axe. The police report stated he was on duty at the Yung Seng gambling joint in Nantao when he was attacked by four armed gangsters. The Yung Seng resort previously operated in the badlands, but moved to Nantao when that area was thrown open for gambling and opium-smoking by the Japanese.

*

Dr. Chu Chia-hua, director of the Kuomintang Organization Department, was elected chairman, on Sept. 2, of the Sino-German Cultural Association. The meeting also appointed the following list of additional officers, according to Kuomin report from Chungking: Directors: Kwei Yung-ching, Chiang Fu-chung, Hu Wei, Tsao Ko-pin, Liang Ying-wen, Hsu Pei-keng, Shen Shih-hua, Chu Chien, Wang Chi-kiang, Ko Cheng-kang and Chen Jeng-sheng; Reserve Directors: Tu Tien-ying, Tuan Hsi-peng, Wang Chia-hung and Li Ching-lu; Supervisors: Wang Chung-hui, Lo Chia-lun, Huang Pai-chiao, Ku Meng-yu, Chang Chun-li, Fu Szu-nien and Hsu Chung-chi; Reserve Supervisors: Shen Yi, Chen Ta-chi and Wang Liu.

*

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Tsae-seng Sing, D.D., 79 years old, native of Ningpo, died on Saturday, Sept. 7 at the home of his son, William Z. L. Sung, vice-president and dean of St. John's University. Bishop Sing was the first Chinese to be consecrated to the bishopric in the Protestant Episcopal Church. His service to the Church began 55 years ago, first as deacon, then priest, and later archdeacon. He once served as deacon of Trinity College, Ningpo. He was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by St. John's in 1918 and also by Wycliffe College, University of Toronto, Canada. He retired from active service nine years ago. Aside from his son at St. John's, Bishop Sing is survived by numerous relatives at Shanghai.

*

A. H. George, British Consul-General at Shanghai, delivered an address at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8, in connection with the observance of the National Day of Prayer announced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the King of England. The Cathedral was crowded with British and American residents of Shanghai. Mr. George said: "The prayers offered in this church today are, I think, a symbol of the unity of the English-speaking nations in their desire for the maintenance of the principles for which the nations of the British Commonwealth and their allies are fighting. We come here because we are impelled by a sense of patriotism, by anxiety for our country in its hour of danger. The mere act of prayer now and repeated continually day by day—of staying upon our God, will bring calmness, courage, self-control. We shall try so to pray, with such earnestness and intensity, as if each one of us were the sole intercessor with God for the brave men who are set in the midst of so many and great dangers, for the men, women and children who have been driven from their homes, for our own country, and for the world." Music was provided by the choir of American Community Church. Those who participated in the service included, Brig. Morris of the Salvation Army, the Rev. M. Brown, Rabbi of the Jewish Church, the Reverends A. Baxter, C. L. Boynton and F. E. Keeble.

Chiang Tien-to, former minister agriculture and commerce and eminent Shanghai lawyer, died at

Chiang Tien-to

French Hospital in Peiping's Legation Quarter on September 7 at the age of He was a native of Kwangtung graduated from the Waseda Universi in Japan. Later he became a cl friend of the late Marshal Wu Pei-fu

*

Richard P. Patrick, Acting Americ Consul-General at Shanghai, has b promoted to the rank of Consul, Secon Class, it was announced this week.

*

Mrs. Charles Melchers, wife Charles Melchers of the local staff **Transocean** news service, has return to Shanghai from a visit with relati in the United States.

*

Leonard Arthur Lyall, former Co missioner of Customs in Shangha *died in England* this week at the age 73, **Reuter** reported. Mr. Lyall retir from the Chinese Maritime Customs 1927 after 41 years' service.

*

A 40-year-old Chinese woman jump to her death from the Roof Garden the Sincere Department Store on Tue day evening of this week. No one come forward to identify the body, the motive of the suicide is not kno

*

Mrs. N. Croy, an American, was robb of her handbag, containing money and passport, while walking along Lucer Road in the Badlands district on Tuesd afternoon. Two Chinese gangste staged the held-up.

*

Announcements have been received Shanghai of the marriage, on Augu 24 of Richard Montgomery Service the U.S. Consulate in Tsingtao to Mi Helen Margaret Gardes, daughter Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wiltz Gardes. Mr Service is the son of Mrs. R. R. Servi of Shanghai and a brother of J. Service of the U.S. Consulate-Genera here. The newly-weds will reside at Chia Yu Kuan Road, Tsingtao.

Reich Trade Counsellor Returning to China Post

S. Rudolph von Winterfeldt, Commercial Counsellor to the Germa Embassy in Shanghai, left Berli September 8 en route back to hi post. Before departing the Germa capital, the diplomat was feted at dinner by the China Study Associatio attended by the Chinese Ambassador Dr. Chien Chieh, and high Germa Government officials.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Out on the Frontier

THE CHANGING WEST: An Economic Theory About Our Golden Age. By William Allen White. New York, The MacMillan Co., 1939. Cloth, 144 pages. Price, U.S.$1.50.

William Allen White is one of the few great spokesmen for the western part of the United States. For the past forty years he has identified himself with the west, watching its development, warning and interpreting. Now comes this book of rich conclusions, made up from a series of lectures on the west given at Harvard University before the Extra-curricular Committee in the Department of American History.

Mr. White does not hold the theory that the period of western expansion was an age of supermen, nor that "the hardships of the frontier welded men from dross to steel." It is his thesis that the west became what it was because of the vast increment of wealth from the rising price of the virgin land in the states formed beyond the western colonial boundary in the 19th century. The wealth thus created was "distributed economically and digested socially"—"by literate people who were as nearly absolutely free as it was possible in the 19th century for any man to be free." The settlement of the west, asserts Mr. White, offers a "first example of a free people, morally and intellectually literate, using their own devices, their own sense of justice, to develop the wealth of a region and to distribute it as a common wealth."

Basically this democratic ideal of justice was founded upon "the little red schoolhouse" and the "white church." These two factors have played such an important part in the development of the west that it is not surprising to see how they remain the great bulwarks for freedom and justice.

There is another distinction of the old west which carries over to the present time: it was a rural civilization. Even today, the rural countryside and the country town have the controlling majority in most western states. Hence farm problems dominate the politics of the west. The west is the American stronghold of the middle class, with a resultant liberalism which is, says Mr. White, the strongest single political force in the United States.

Mr. White, after half a century as observer and editor, writes with a mellow hopefulness which is needed in our day.

F.M.R.

Manila Yearbook

THE PORT OF MANILA, COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES 1939—Edited by Melecio Fabros, Administrative Assistant. Manila, Bureau of Customs. Paper, illustrations, maps, 59 pages, free distribution.

The publication of this yearbook was resumed after three years' interruption. Therefore this issue not only fills in the gap created by the suspension, but also reviews the whole history of trade at Manila and the origin of the arrastre service, or the cargo-handling plant on customs piers and wharves at the port of Manila.

Much definite information is given regarding rates for handling various types of imported cargo, customs regulations governing the discharging and loading of vessels at Manila, trade statistics from 1899 to 1938, general tables on exports and imports, with special tables on such subjects and cocoanut products. More than fifty steamship lines operating in the Philippine foreign trade are listed.

-R.

Life of a Teacher

A GOODLY FELLOWSHIP. By Mary Ellen Chase. New York, the Macmillan Company, 1939. 305 pages, cloth. Price, U.S.$2.50.

This book is a revealing answer to those who question the rewards and trials of a teacher's life. Miss Chase, in this volume, and William Lyon Phelps in his classic of some years ago ("And Gladly Teach") show that teaching may be one of the most adventurous professions in the world.

Mary Ellen Chase's book is in a sense an autobiography, but it seems more the story of a continuity of tradition and spirit. This tradition carries one back to the Greek teachers, to a common spiritual tie which has lasted through the ages. All the topics of the "new education," such as home and family influence, the project method, nature study, the classics, (all of which supply educational discussion today) came up naturally in the varied course of Miss Chase's life of teaching.

One hopes that the young people of tomorrow can look forward to the variety of experience which enriches the pages of this book. From a Maine rural school and college, Miss Chase "ventures" to the middle west, warned by her mother not to go west of the Mississippi River. Many readers will find deep satisfaction in the praise bestowed upon education at the University of Minnesota, where Miss Chase worked as graduate student, instructor and teacher in extension classes. Miss Chase's return to the east as teacher at Smith College did not cut her off from her contacts throughout the west, and the chapter dealing with her experiences as a lecturer is both humorous and enlightening.

The fine balance in this book, as Miss Chase pursues her teaching experience for thirty years, shows afresh the incomparable value of the personal resources of the teacher, "always more important than the intellectual," as she herself expresses it. This book is a delight, and should give great pleasure to everyone who has ever been a teacher or a pupil.

F.

America and the War

THE AMERICAN WHITE PAPER—By Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner. Simon and Schuster, New York...7th edition, June, 1940...107 pages. Price, U.S.$1.00.

Two of the best-known younger newspapermen in Washington have written the story of how American foreign policy has reacted to events in Europe since the summer of 1938. Despite the title, this booklet is no dull collection of official documents; though, for the benefit of serious students, selections from some of the more significant official papers are to be found in an appendix. With an easy-to-read style they have traced the "inside" story. They have focussed attention on how particularly important decisions of policy were reached and official statements drafted. Vivid thumb-nail sketches of the personalities in the State Department show not only the temperament of the President's advisers, but also who on what occasions has exercised paramount influence.

JAPAN'S WAR IN CHINA

When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke at Peiping on July 7, 1937 and at Shanghai on August 13 of the same year, THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW immediately began compiling a day-to-day record of out-standing developments in the struggle including the diplomatic side as well as the military. These handy little volumes, each covering a period of six months, have now reached five.

They are 5" × 7½" in size and the number of pages runs from 116 to 180 for the different volumes.

Vol. 5 of the detailed day-to-day record of Sino-Japanese hostilities is now off the press. It covers the period from July 7, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

Outstanding developments in this period include the beginning of Japan's air raids on Chungking, Wang Ching-wei's activities at Nanking, Anglo-Japanese negotiations over the Tientsin incident, beginning of terrorism at Shanghai, abrogation of the American-Japanese Trade treaty, initiation of anti-foreign movements by Japanese Army authorities, "slapping" and "stripping" incidents at Tientsin, Ambassador Grew's denunciation of Japan's anti-American activities in China, beginning of U.S. "moral" embargo against Japan, etc., etc.

Preceding volumes of this series cover the following 6-month periods:

Vol. I —July 7, 1937 to Jan. 2 1938
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Vol. III—July 8, 1938 to Dec. 31, 1938
Vol. IV—Jan. 1, 1939 to July 6, 1939

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Though the President, in a series of informal conversations with State Department officials during the last days of 1938, determined the principles on which American foreign policy should be based, it was another matter to make this policy effective. Congressional leaders, "men who do not read the cables," refused to be convinced of the real danger threatening the country from the European crisis. Not until after the actual outbreak of war could they be persuaded to repeal the arms embargo and thus put teeth into the policy of aid to the European democracies by "methods short of war."

The sensational successes of the German armies in May and June of this year, however, caught even the President and the State Department unawares. The future alternatives foreseen did not include a sudden and complete German victory, before the United States would be prepared to give increased aid to the Allies. In a postscript to this new edition, the authors have dealt with the questions why a Hitler victory would be a real danger to the United States, what measures would have to be taken to thwart it, and with what likelihood of success; and they have sketched their view of the prospective political and economic transformations in the Western hemisphere, in the event of a Hitler victory in Europe.

B.D.C.

Members Ask Convocation Of Political Council

Some 30 members of the People's Political Council, headed by Tso Jun-sen, have petitioned Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Council, asking that the Council be summoned into session at an early date in view of the serious external and internal situation, so that the views of members may be heard on various issues for consideration of the Government, *Reuter* reported from Chungking on Sept. 8.

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Cause No. 4514 Special Proceedings No. 2393
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Filed at Shanghai, China, September 3, 1940
WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Francis Manning, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 7, 1941, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

PAUL F. KOPS,
Administrator.

c/o Allman, Davies & Kops,
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WHERE ARE THE CHINESE LEADERS?

All are familiar with the hegira of millions of people from the coastal regions to the western provinces, but few are familiar with the whereabouts and activities of China's leading governmental, military, commercial and professional leaders who have been forced from their normal jobs and places of residence into the service of national defense or other work in distant places.

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The last edition of *Who's Who in China* was published late in 1936, only a few months before the beginning of the Japanese invasion. Aside from a comparatively small number of business and professional men who were not directly affected by the conflict, almost every one else was drawn into the maelstrom. Three classes of public men and women have been greatly affected by the struggle—officials, military men and teachers.

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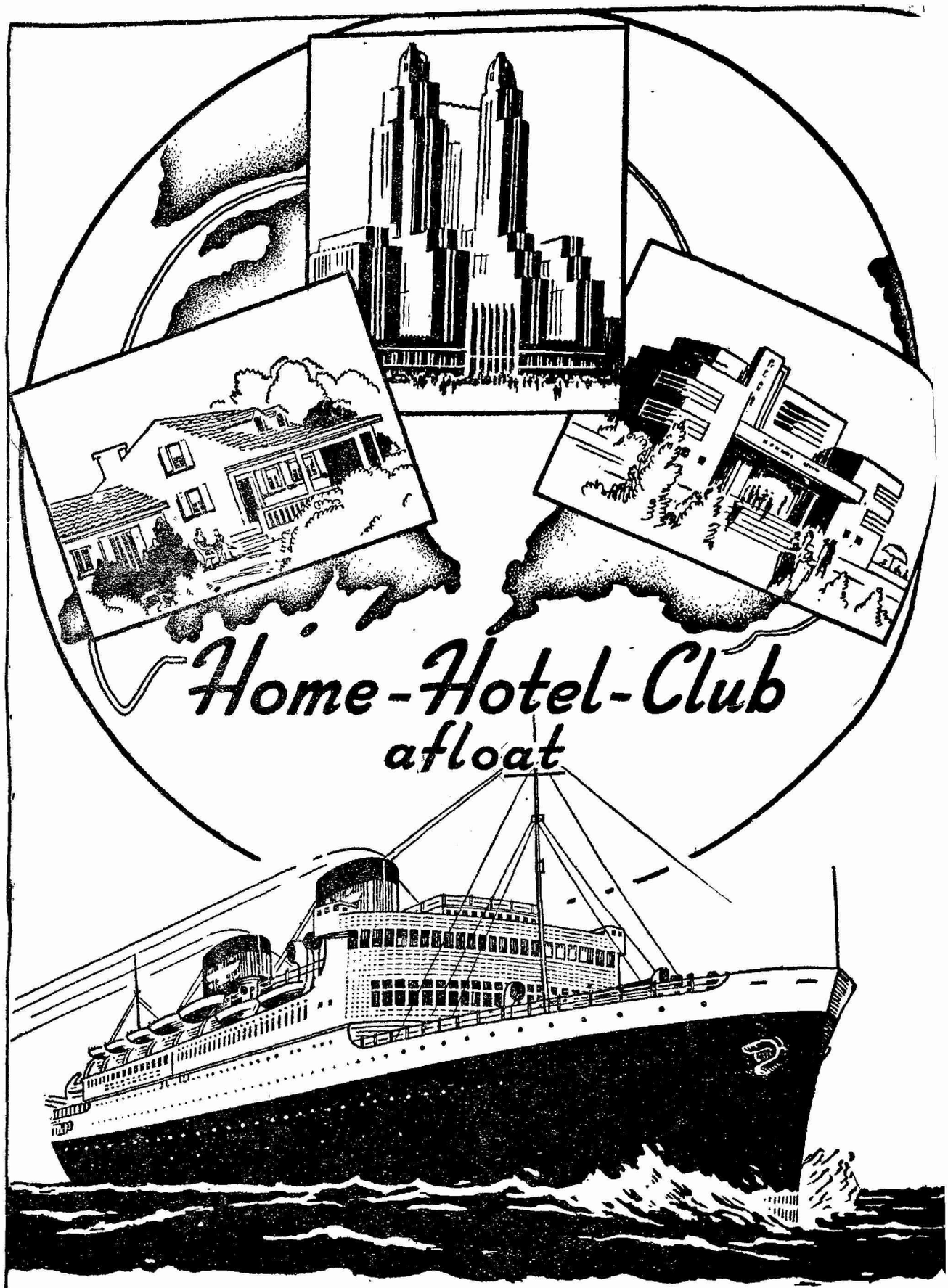

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